THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

VOL. 33. WEDNESDAY MARCH 27, 1822. No. 1660.

Proclamation.

Bombay, to wit. BY Virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give Notice, that a Session of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, will be holden before the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, at the Court House in the Town Hall, in Bombay, on Saturday the Thirteenth day of April next, at Eleven o'Clock in the forenoon, for the Trial of all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, and other Crimes and Misdemeanors, had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the limits thereof, and the Places and Factories subordinate thereto, and dependent thereon; and also to enquire, hear and determine, in like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Trespasses, Wrongs and Oppressions had, done, and committed, by any of his Majesty's British subjects, in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon the said Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also that, at the same time and place, will be holden, a Session of Admiralty for the Trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Trespasses, Misdemeanors, and other crimes and offences, had, done, perpetrated or committed on the High-Seas.

And, I hereby require and enjoin all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, to attend at the time, and place above mentioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court. Dated this 16th day of March in the Second year of the Reign of His Majesty King George IV.

G. F. HUGHES.
SHERIFF.

SALE BY AUCTION

AT

Messrs. Baxter & Co.

ON THURSDAY 4TH APRIL.

A VARIETY of Household Furniture, Glass Ware, Cutlery, Books, Wines and Spirits, with a few dozens of Hodgson's P. Ale well up in Bottle.

At 1 o'Clock several Saddle and Buggy Horses with a Chariot in excellent Repair, and a Gold Pocket Watch with Chains Seals &c.

Bombay 27th March 1822.

Kempt & Co.

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

To-morrow Thursday the 28th Instant,

AND FOLLOWING DAYS

AT CAMBALLA.

THE Household Property of a Family embarked for Europe.

Consisting of Plate, Plated Ware, Glass, Wines, Beer, Carriage, a Saddle Horse, Europe Cows &c. &c.

ALSO

A Grand Piano Forte by Broadwood in good order.

N. B. Sale to commence, each day at 11 o'clock.

Bombay 27th March 1822.

ON COMMISSION

AT

Messrs. Kempt & Co.

SUPERIOR

FRENCH CLARET

AND

OTHER WINES.

A BATCH of the above having been lately sent to an Officer who had already laid in his Annual Stock, will be disposed of at the Original cost and charges.

30 Dozen of Chateau Margaux Claret.
12 Do. of Frontigniac.
4 Do of Vin de Grave.
12 Do. of different Liqueurs.

The above are from the House of Hawes, Hotson and Le Saye, and of the first qualities.

Bombay 27th March 1822.

For Sale.

A SCOONER Riged Pleasure Boat, in good order, has a very good Cabin, well calculated for trips either up or down the coast.

Particulars may be known at Messrs. *Kempt* and Co.

Bombay 27th March 1822.

Humphreys

AND

Young.

HAVE JUST RECIVED

FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION.

A VERY superb Organ by *Flight* and *Robson*, size 11 feet high by 5½ feet wide, has six Stops, viz. Stop Bass, Open Diapason, Stopt Diapason, Principal Dulciana, and Flute, also an improved Venetiano Swell, besides playing with Keys as a Pianoforte, it has also 4 Barrels which play the following Music.

BARREL No. 1.

100th Psalm,
104th ditto,
Bedford Hymn,
Surry ditto,
Sicilian ditto,
Portuguese ditto,
Evening ditto,
Haydens ditto,

BARREL No. 2.

Nightingale,
Mozarts Grand Waltz,
Waterloo March,
God Save the King,
Rule Brittania,
Troubadour,
La Portrait Charmante,
Scots wha ha

BARREL No. 3.

Hailstone Chorus,
Marv'lous Works,

BARREL No. 4.

Haydens Military Symphony.

The Instrument is now ready for trial or inspection, and price and further particulars may be known on application to Messrs. *Humphreys* and *Young* at their Warehouse, in Bake-house Lane.

Bombay 27th March 1822.

PUBLIC SALE

THIS DAY

Will be exposed to Public Sale

BY

Jhanjeer and Nowrojee Nasserwanjee,

THE following goods, lately imported in the Ship George Home from London, the Sale to commence at 11 o'Clock at *Hormajee Bhomanjee's* Cotton Screws;

Beer in Casks and Bottles,
Port Wine,
Claret,
Hams and Cheeses,
Ladies Hats,
Cotton and Silk Stockings, & Gloves,
Tea Caddies and Ladies work Boxes,
Boots and Shoes,
Card Racks,
Pocket Books &c.
Raspberry and Cherry Brandy.
Jellies Marmalades &c.
Fish Sauces.
Books.
Preserved Damsons, Gooseberries &c.
Pearl Barley in Casks.
Jew Beef without Bone and Tongues
Garden and Flower Seeds.
Bridles and Whips,
Pickled Herrings.
A variety of Toys.

Bombay 27th March 1822.

For Sale,

BY

Private Contract.

A CURRICLE and pair of Horses (Curricle and Harness brass mounted,) with a pair of spare new wheels. Price Rupees 2000. Apply at the *Gazette Office.*

Bombay, March 26th 1822.

Passage

FOR

ISLE OF FRANCE BOURBON & FRANCE,

THE FRENCH SHIP

Mexico.

HAS fine accomodations and will take Passengers for the above mentioned Ports: she will sail in the middle of next month, for further particulars inquire at *Jahangheir* and *Nowrojee Nasserwanjee.*

Bombay 27th March 1822.

Lalla Faquira

HAS FOR SALE.

At the Godowns

IN NISBET LANE,

FOR READY MONEY,

A FEW CHESTS

OF

NEW

Hyson Tea.

		Rupees.
WHOLE Chest, .	per Chest	100
Half ditto , ...	per ditto	50
Quarter ditto, ...	per ditto	25
Retail, ...	pdr lb.	1 2

SUPERIOR

BLACK TEA,

In Boxes of 28lbs. Net .	per Box 50
Ditto do. do. 15lbs. do. . .	ditto 25
Sugar Candy 1st sort in half Tubs.	per ½ Tub 11

ALSO

WINES

AND

Liquors,

Hodgson's Pale Ale, . .	per doz.	10
London Particular Madeira Wine,.	ditto	15
London Market ditto, . . .	ditto	13
Jamaica Rum, . . , .	ditto	12
Cognac Brandy	ditto	18
Hollands Gin	ditto	15

Bombay 6th February 1822.

G. Higgs

BEGS to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has just received a fresh Lot of Arab Horses, per Ship Sultan from Bussorah.

G. H. has likewise received for Sale, a few most superior Pegue Ponys, by an Arab Ship from Rangoon.

Bombay 27th March 1822.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Honorable the Governor in Council.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 28TH FEBRUARY, 1822.

THE Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following Extracts of letters from the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated the 6th of June and 1st of August 1821.

Extract of a letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, in the Public Department, dated the 6th June 1821.

Para. 22d ***** We are desirous that it may be made known to our Servants, that the practice, to which, in several instances, individuals have resorted of coming to England to appeal to us from the decisions of our local Governments, is highly disapproved of by us, and will by no means tend to advance the objects of those who may in future adopt so irregular a course.

Extract of a letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, in the Public Department dated the 1st August 1821.

Para. 9th. We send herewith several printed Copies of an act of Parliament passed in the present Session Capt. 61 and to which the Royal assent was given on the 23d June last, by which all unclaimed shares of Prize money belonging to Officers and Soldiers in our Military service are appropriated to Lord Clive's Fund, and in like manner all unclaimed shares of prize money belonging to our Marine, service, are appropriated to Poplar Hospital.

10th. By the latter part of the 3d Section of the Act, you are required to notify the provisions of this act in the way in which General Orders for the Army are usually published at our settlement of Bombay; we direct that such notification shall be published as early as possible after your receipt of this dispatch, and also that you publish Advertisements addressed to Prize Agents and all other persons who may be accountable for Prize money, apprizing them of the date when the provisions of the act shall have been published in General Orders, and that they are required by the act to deliver to your Secretary, without any further notice, correct accounts, verified upon oath, of the unclaimed money in their hands, with Lists of the names & descriptions of the persons to whom it belongs, and to pay such money into our Treasury within Six monts after publication of the provisions of the act in General Orders.

11th, If the accounts which shall be delivered shall not be satisfactory, or if there shall be any improper delay in payment of the money, it will be your duty to resort to the measures which are provided by sections 5 and 7 of the act, to obtain full accounts and recover the sums which are appropriated to the Charitable institutions in question.

12th, You will attend to the 10th Section of the act by which all unclaimed shares of Prize money remaining in our Treasuries are to be carried over to the Credit of Lord Clive's Fund and Poplar Hospital; we direct that this shall be done with respect to the unclaimed money in the Treasury under your management, and you will remit to us annually the amount that comes into your possession, in consequence of the provisions of the act, either by Bills in our favor on the best terms procurable, or by Bullion.

6th March 1822.

The Honorable the Governor in Council directs that the following Promotion take place in the 11th Regiment Native Infantry, Vice Lieutenant William Campbell deceased; viz.

Ensign Joseph Hale to be Lieutenant, vice Campbell, from the 1st of March 1822.

7th March 1822.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the appointment by Major General Cooke of Lieutenant Rankin Fort Adjutant at Surat, to act as Barrack master at that station, from the departure of Captain Brown, until the arrival of Lieutenant Thomas, who has been recently appointed to succeed to that situation.

12th March, 1822.

Messrs Granville, John Griffith and Benjamin Phillipson, having reported their arrival at the Presidency, on board the ship George Home on the 2d Instant, and produced the Covenants of their appointment as Assistant Surgeons on this Establishment, they are admitted accordingly from that date,

Captain Snodgrass, Assistant Commissary, is directed to assume charge, temporarily, of the Commissariate duties in the Southern Conkan; and Captain Gibbon, sub-Assistant Commassary, is directed to return to his station at the Presidency.

14th March 1822.

The Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to announce, that the Troops and Departments at the several stations throughout the Deckan and Candeish, with the following exceptions, will be placed on Garrison allowances from the 1st of the ensuing month of April.

The Troops and Deptartments at Sholapore.

The Horse Artillery, at present stationed at Seroore but properly belonging to the Force at Sholapore.

The General Officer Commanding the Division and his personal Staff.

The General Staff, considered as permanently attached to the Head Quarters of the Division, viz.

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the Assistant Adjutant General and Quarter Master General, inclusive of the Deputy Medical Storekeeper.

The Superintendent of Bazars.

The Survey Department.

The Commandant and Staff of the Artillery, are placed on the same footing in respect to allowances with those in the Surat Division of the Army, the appointment of Adjutant and Quarter Master being substituted for the field appointment of Brigade Major.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has, at the same time, been pleased to establish, from the 1st of next month, until further orders, the following Regulations authorizing compensation in money to be paid according to the annual tables A. B. C. * to the Native Troops and Regimental followers under this Presidency, in Field and Garrison, whenever, the undermentioned grains shall exceed their respective regulated prices as follows vizt.

	Garrison Rate.	*Field Rate.*
Wheat flour Coarse	15 Seers or 30 lbs. per Rupee,	12 Seers or 24 lbs, per Rupee.
Rice third sort	18½ Seers or 37 lbs. per Rupee,	11¾ Seers or 23½ lbs. per Rupee,
Badjaree	23½ Seers or 47 lbs. per Rupee,	16½ Seers or 33 lbs. per Rupee.

The Troops to be allowed one Pucka Seer or Two Pounds each man per day, Seapoy Boys or Regimental followers, half that quantity.

Compensation to be determined monthly by a Committee of the most experienced Officers to be assembled by Officers Commanding Divisions, Stations, or Battalions as the case may be, and with respect to small Detachments that will not admit of a Committee being formed, a certificate from the Collector or Magistrate of the district must be attached to the monthly bills for compensation, which in all cases must be framed upon a comparison of the daily average prices of grain in the Bazar throughout the month. Official returns of such daily prices being called for, and to be furnished by the Magistrates or Bazar Master.

In awarding compensation, the least expensive of the three grains above named to be taken; the average price of which grain, together with the rate of compensation to be paid, being published in Orders; attested copies of which Orders, are to be annexed to bills for this allowance. These bills to be preferred by Quarter Masters of corps, and pay-masters are to discharge them upon being vouched by a return signed by Adjutants and countersigned by Commanding Officers.

8th *March* 1822.

Assistant Surgeon Powell having commenced his duties as Vaccinator in the Guzerat, or North Eastern Division, all the existing appointments for Vaccation within the limits of that Division, which are not otherwise excepted, will cease on and from the last day of this month, agreeably to the 34th clause of the Regulation of 20th October last.

12th *March* 1822.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following Extract of a Letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors dated the 12th September and Copy of Para, dated the 5th of Oct 1821, which will be inserted in the next Military General letter to Bombay.

Extract of a Latter from the Honorable the Court of Directers dated the 12th *September* 1821.

Para. 4 h We have permitted Captain Robert M Grindlay, lately belonging to your Establishment, to retire from the Service from the 20th December 1820.

5th Lieutenant George Jervis, has our permission to return to his duty upon your Establishment.

6th, We have permitted the undermentioned persons to proceed to your Presidency to practise as Surgeons, and we direct that they succeed as Assistant Surgeons. Their rank will be settled at a future time viz.

Alexander John Robertson M. D.

Mr. Granville John Griffith.

Copy of Paras dated the 5th of October 1821, which will be inserted in the next Military General letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors of Bombay.

The furlough for one year, which you granted to Lieutenant E. W. Jones of your Establishment, to commence from the date of his embarkation for England, has been extended by us to two years from that date.

We have permitted Captain Edward M. Wood, to return to his duty upon your Establishment.

13th *March* 1822.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointment viz. Assistant Surgeon Todd, to be Vaccinator in the Deckan Division.

Mr. Glen to be Assistant Surgeon to the Residency at Bushire.

Assistant Surgeon Mack to be Surgeon to the Zillah of Ahmedabad.

14th *March* 1822.

Lieutenant J. G. Rorison of the 2d Battalion, of Madras Pioneers, is allowed a furlough to Sea on Sick Certificate with leave of absence for a period of eight months.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant R. M. Cooke, of the 10th Regiment Native infantry, to act as Aid-de-Camp to Major General Cooke, during the time that Captain Ogilvie may officiate as Provincial Major of Brigade to the Surat Division of the Army.

Authentic information having been received of the following resignations and death viz.

Brevet Lieutedant Colonel and Major of Engineers William Cowper, retired—16th December 1818.

Captain R. M. Grindlay 7th Regiment Native Infantry retired—20te December 1820.

Captain Peter Breton, Artilery, retired 7th March 1821.

Captain Joseph Smith, 11th Regimeut N. I. died.—22d June 1821.

The undermentioned promotions and alterations are, in consequence, made by the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

ARTILLERY.

Adjustment of Rank.

Ceptain A. A. Auldjo to take rank vice Breton retired.—Date of rank 8th March 1821.

PROMOTION.

Lieutenant John Johnson to be Captasn vice Hardy Promoted.—Date of Rrank 14th May 1821.

Corps of Engineers.

PROMOTION.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel and Major of Engineers William Cowper, having resigned on the 16th December 1818, prior to his promotion on the 1st of April 1819, his Commission of Major to be cancelled, and Brevet Major and Captain Robert Bentley to be promoted upon the augmentation in his stead to Major in that Corps.—Date of Rank 1st April 1819.

Adjustment of Rank.

Captain justinian Nutt, Lieutenant John Jopp, and Ensign Samuel Hemming to take rank vice Captain Cowper retired.—Date of rank 17th December 1818.

Lieutenant John McLeod to take rank vice Richards deceased.—Date of rank 26th January 1819.

Ensign Francis Outram's Commission to be dated, 6th April 1819.

PROMOTION.

Brevet Captain and Lieutenant Rubert Gordon to be Captain on the augmentation.—Date of rank 1st April 1819.

Adjustment of rank.

Lieutenant William Tate, to take rank vice Gordon promoted.—Date of rank 1st April 1819.

PROMOTION.

Ensign Charles Waddington to be Lieutenat vice Price killed.—Date of rank 10th November 1820.

SEVENTH REGIMENT N. I.

Adjustment of Rank.

Captain E. M. Wood to be take rank vice Grandly retired.—Date of rank 21st December 1820.

Lieutenant S. C. Spence to take rank.—Date of rank 31 January 1821.

Lieutenant Richard Hutt to take vice Durie deceased.—Date of rank 10th June 1821.

PROMOTION.

Brevet Captain and Lieutenant Henry Pottinger to be Captain of a Company, vice Stewart deceased.—Date of rank 15th October 1821.

Adjustment of rank.

Lieutenant M. Thackwaite to take rank vice Pottinger promoted.—Date of rank 15th October 1321.

PROMOTION.

Ensign George W. Oakes to be Lieutenant vice C. B. Pasker, deceased.—Date of Rank 5th Dec. 1312.

11TH REGIMENT N. I.

Adjustment of Rank.

Captain Robert William Gillum, and Lieut. Carlyle Clarke, who were promoted in the General Order 18th January, 1822, to take rank vice Smith deceased—Date of Rank 23d. June 1821.

The Commissions of the undermentioned officers posted to Regiments on the 7th and 30th of May last, are to be dated as follows.

" Lieut. John Hume. to take rank dated,—21st Feb. 1821.

" Frederick Graham,—3d April 1821.

" [redacted]—8 Do. do.

" [redacted]amsay,—14th do,

" [redacted]—17th do.

The H[redacted]e Governor in Council is pleased to appoint [redacted]W. K. Lester of the Horse Artillery, to the situation of Commissary of stores at Baroda.

19th *March* 1822.

Assistant Surgeon Phillipson, is directed to proceed down the Coast on the Hon'ble Company's Ship Ermaad, under instructions which he will receive from the Medical Board.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to permit Ensign John Cooper of the 1st | 3d Regt. N. I. to proceed on furlough to England for one year on urgent private affairs, under the conditions specified in the Hon'ble Court's commands of the 26th August 1818, published to the army on the 23d August 1819.

Lieutenant G. Mackintosh, of the 11th Regiment N. I. having, on examination, been found qualified for the duties of an Interpreter in the Hindoostanee language, is appointed to officiate as Interpreter to the 2d Extra Battalion, while it may continue at the Presidency, or until further orders, upon the allowance of sixty two Rupees monthly.

Lieutenant Bell, Comd. the Escort of the Political Agent in Kattywar, is permitted to visit the Presidency on ungent private affairs for a period of six weeks.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council

J. HENDERSON,
Sec. to Govt.

Sec. to Govt.

HEAD QUARTERS BOMBAY

Saturday 16th *March* 1822.

EXTRACT FROM GENERAL ORDERS

BY THE COMMENDER IN CHIEF.

The Commander in Chief desires to express his approbation of the Conduct of the Troops who assisted in checking the progress of the fire which unfortunately took place yesterday near the Marine Battaljon Lines.

The Attendance of the Flank Companies of the Bombay Regiment under the the Adjutant, and of the Battalions in Garrison under their Commanding officers, appears to have been prompt, and the exertions of both Officers and men most sufficient, but the energy and activity of the European Soldiers were particularly conspicuous at a Crisis of much danger to the public and private property in the vicinity.

The Fire Engines were sent to the spot and worked with promptitude and effect, and considering the extent of the Mischief which might have ensued but for the measures immediately adopted and the ready attention paid to orders by the Soldiers, His Excellency consideis it due to the European and Native Officers and to the Troops under their Ordes to record his Sense of the praise worthy alacrity and exertions manifested on the occasion, and which be will do himself the honor of reporting to the Honorable the Governor in Council.

His Excellency authorizes an Extra Dram to be issued gratis to the Men of the Bombay Regiment.

D. LEIGHTON
Adj. Gen. of the Army.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—March 18th Capt. C. Ovans, Survey Dept. from Sea.

Do. Major Hutchison 47 Regt. from Poonah.

Do Lieut. Stanton, H. Artillery, from Severndroog.

20. Lieut. Robt. King 1st | 2d Regt. from Malwan.

21. Capt. Wm. Ledlie, Bengal Est. from Ellichpoor.

23. Lieut. C. H. Taylor 2d R. M. Light Cavalry.

25. Thos. Bell, Comd. P. A. Est. from Katywar.

Do. Major E. Davies, Comd. Refd. Horse from Aurangabad.

Do. Surg. M. Hewitt, 1st Bat. from Katywar.

26. Lieut. Wade, B. E. Rt. from Satiarah.

Do. Capt. J. Peirce 2d | 3d from Katywar.

Do. Lieut. J. Matthews 2d | 3d do.

Do. Capt. Schuler, Artillery from Malabar.

DEPARTURES.—March 21 Capt. J, T, Keys 47th Regt. to Poonah.

Do. Lieut. C, R, M, Jones 1st Bat. 8th Regt. to Ahmednugger.

24 Capt, H Newton 1st Bat. 4th Regt,

Do. Lieut. J. E. Parsons 2d Bat. 6th Regt, to Ahmedabad,

25 Major Hutchison H, M, 47th Regt, to Poonah.

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* These tables will be given in our next.

To the Editor of the Bo[illegible]tte.

SIR,

I have just returned [illegible]ing a Sonar in the City of Po[illegible], whose wife presented him with a male child of very extraordinary formation four days ago. If no other correspondent sends you a description of it perhaps the following may not be unacceptable.

The Child had two bodies, which were joined together from the top of the trunk to the Umbilicus. One body was strong and perfect in every respect and seemed by the repellent action of its little hands to feel oppressed by the other; the other body had no head or neck but a tegument of skin covered with a small quantity of hair at the extremity of the trunk. Where the arms should have been there was a short, and apparently, boneless excrescence.

The trunk seemed perfect down to the middle of the thighs where they had an appearance as if amputated. Each body performed its separate functions. The Child appeared stout and healthy, but on slightly moving it, it gave signs of exhaustion or pain. How the food taken by the one body extends its nourishment to the other is a subject of curiosity.

From the way in which the trunks are joined I should imagine the blood vessels of the skin common to both. Both bodies were of a small size.

I Remain Mr. Editor,

Yours,

A SUBSCRIBER.

To The Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,

The ship Nadree having been wreck'd in consequence of the longitude, of the Island of *Zazarine* being laid down incorrect, in *Norries* and *Horsburgh's* charts, of the Persian Gulph, I feel it my duty to state the following:—

Latitude of *Zazarine*	27° 57' N.
Allowing the Longiture of Bushire	50° 56' E.

Zazarine is West 37 Miles from it, and places the Island in Longitude 50° 19' E,

The Island of Kenn bears S. W. by Compass 14 miles.

Your Obedient Servant

JOHN HAY

late Commander.

Bombay, 26th Mareh 1822.

BOMBAY

CURRENT VALUE

OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

WEDNESDAY 27TH, MARCH, 1822.

Last Remittable Notes.	128½	By Rs. per 100 Sicca
Earlier Ditto, - - -	126	- - - - - - do
New loan Acknowledgments	117	- - - - - - do

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

6 Months sight on London, per Rupee.		1—10	
30 Days — on Calcutta	—	108—100 Sicca	Rs.
30 Days — on Madras	—	103½—100 Madras	do.
8 Days — on Surat	—	100¾—100 Surat	do.
8 Days — on Poonah	—	96⅛—100 Poonah	do.
8 Days ———		117—100 Ahmed. Annee.	
8 Days ———		96—100 Ahmed. Rokra.	
8 Days — Brodera	—	93—100 Kaira.	do.
Price of Dollars	—	—225 Per 100.	

THE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY 27TH MARCH, 1822.

On Sunday His Majesty's Ship Leander, Capt. T. Blackwood, anchored in the Harbour.

His *Excellency* the Admiral, lands this morning under the customary honors.

We have no local intelligence of any interest to communicate to our readers this week, but we have endeavored to make up for the deficiency by an ample selection from the files of English papers, and have continued the interminable proceedings of the inquest on *Honey*, in which a great deal of party spirit seems to have been displayed by both sides.

The Goa Gazette of the 9th March states, that the sloop of war Leconia sailed on the morning of the 5th, for Rio de Janeiro, having on board H. E. the Count of Rio Pardo, the 3 deputies of the province—Dr. Antonio Jose de Lima Leitaõ, Bernardo Peres da Silva and Constancio Roque Costa; the Bishop of Cochin and Lieut. Colonel Joaquim Pereira Marinho, Art.

Letters from Mocha dated 4th December last, mention the safe arrival there on the 2d of the H. C. cruiser Antelope, and that Colonel Houston and Major Tovey were to proceed the following day for Cosseir.

The Eliza, from the Isle of France was off Cannanore on the 9th inst.

The Opium sale at Calcutta on the 1st instant went off at higher rates even than the preceding sales, the average price being above Sicca Rupees 4300 per Chest.

(*Bombay Courier.*)

NAUTICAL NOTICES, CHRONICLE and NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—March 20, Ketch Shaw Byramgore, W. A. Smith, from Siam 13th Jan.

Do Brig Hamoody, Nacqudah Gullam Mahomed, from Penang.

21. Portuguese Ship Phœnix, Manuel Francisco Marques, from Macao 12th Oct.

22. Ship Sultan, B. Rogers, from Bussorah. 24th Jan.

24. The H. C. Cruizer Vestal, Lieut. J. W. Guy, from Bancoat 22d March.

Do. His M. Ship Leander, Price Blackwood, Esq. Captain from Cochin, bearing The Flag of Rear Admiral The Honorable Sir Henry Blackwood, Bart. & K. C. B. Commander in Chief &c. &c.

25. French Ship Mexico, T. Smith, from Bourbon.

26. The H. C. Cruizer Prince of Wales, Lieut. J. Stout, from Grain 4th March.

PASSENGERS.

Per Sultan.—Mr. Rogers,—Lieut. Watkins,—Captain Hay,—Captain Hodges, W. Faislie, Esq. Mr. Burchett.

DEPARTURES.—March, 21, Ship Hydroos, Nacqudah Aboobacker, to Cannanore.

22. Brig Pigeon, Thos. Skene, to Kishma.

Do. The H. C. S. Ernaad, Capt. Jones, to Malabar Coast.

23. Ship Mozapher, J. A. Hurst, to Calcutta.

PASSENGERS.

By Mozapher.—Mr. & Mrs. Craig, & 3 Children, H. Hyland.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Ship Rockingham, for London.
Flora, for Bengal.
Musaffer, for do.
Elizabeth, for Penang.
Kusrovey, for do.
Grab Edrossey, for Mocha.
Grab Caroline, for Jungbar.

CALCUTTA.

Arrivals at Kedgeree.

FEBRUARY,—25. Brig Caroline, Edward Marguard, from Chittagong 18th February.

Do. Brig Mew, J. A. D. Coil, from Chittagong 20th February.

Do. Burma Brig Mocha Churbra, Nacoda, from Mergu 1st February.

27. American Brig Indus, John Day, from Siam 15th January, and Sincapore 2d February,

28. Ship Seaflower, W. Spriers, from Sincapore 29th January, Malacca and Penang 4th February.

Do. Mahomed Shaw D. Oliver, from Rangoon 4th February,

Do. French Brig Lazelie Eugenie, Legallais, from Bourbon 11th December.

MARCH.—2d Ship Hashmy Captain J. J. Denham, from Rangoon 7th February.

3d Do. Ship Ajax, A. Scott, put back from Sea, leaky.

OFF CALCUTTA.

FEB. 24, The Robarts.
25, The Caroline.
27, The Mew, (brig)
MARCH 2, The Lazelie Eugenie, (F. Brig) Seaflower, and Mahomed Shaw.

PASSEGERS.

Per Ship Seaflower, from Sincapore:—A Detachment of the Honourable Company's European Artillery and Gollandauze.

PASSED TO SEA DURING THE WEEK.

23. The H. C. Ships Princess Charlote of Wales and Rose.
26, The Gombora, (Bark) and Guide, (brig)
28, The Good Success.

REMARKS.

On the 5th Instant, the Seaflower spoke the Ship Ann, off Pulo Bonton.

The Mahomed Shaw, left the following Ships at Rangoon: Hashmy, Alfred, Aram and Fyzel Curreem.

DEPARTURES FROM CALCUTTA.

FEB. 27, Ship Indian Oak, John Reid, for the Eastward.

28. Arab Ship Futta Rohomon, Shaik Mahomed, for Bussorah.

Brig Sky Lark, J. R. Court, for Penang.

MARCH 1, Brig Triton, J. Templeton, for South America.

Do. Ship Albion, W. Swainson, for Liverpool.

2. Brig Stonham' E. Griffith, for Madras.

DEPARTURES of PASSENGERS.

Per Ship Palmira, for England:—John Hunter, Esq. John Dubois, Esq. Miss Constable, and Rose Diana, Ayah.

For Penang and Sincapore:—Mrs. Blunt, John Trotter, Esq. Bengal Civil Service William Blunt, Esq. ditto, Thomas Ruther ford, Esq. Bengal Medical Service, Lieut. Lawrence, Bengal Army, Lieut. Fulcher, ditto, William Balbetchet, Esq. Merchant, Patrick McDougal, ditto, and 13 native servants.

Per French Ship Java, for Malacca and Bourbon:—Stanislas Gambar, and J. J. Dussumier.

PROGRESS OF VESSELS,

At the following Stations on the 2d instant.

DIAMOND HARBOUR.

Remain.—The Indus, (American Brig); Sophia, and Indian Oak, outward bound.

Remain.—The Palmira and Java, (French) outward bound.

KEDGREE.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—Feb. 27, Cutter Ida, Capt. R. Lonned, from Negapatam 17th, and Pondicherry 22d Feb.

Do. H. M. Ship Samarang, J. A. Campbell, from a cruize.

Do. Ship Lady Nugent, J. Hunter, from Covelong 26th Feb.

March 3, Bark George, J. Poulson, from Calcutta and Pilot 21st Feb.

5, Ship Henry Porcher, F. A. Cunningham, from London 9th, Madeira 22d Oct., and Cape 23d Dec. 1821.

DEPARTURES.—Feb. 28, H. C. C. Ship Albion, C. Weller, for London.

Do. Ship Reliance, M. Pike, for Quilon and Cannanore.

Do. Ship Eclipse, Jas. Stewart, for Ceylon, Cape, and London.

Do. H. C. C. Ship Kingston, W. A. Bowen, for London.

Do. Ship Lady Nugent, J. Hunter, for Calcutta.

March 3, Ship Catherine, W. Knox for Covelong.

4, Ship East Indian, Peter Roy, for Rangoon.

Do. Bark George, J. Poulson. for Malabar Coast.

5, Ship Sally, (American), Charles Bertody, for Pondicherry and Boston.

Do. Ship Fame, William Clarke, for London.

General Register of Marriages, Births, and Deaths.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

At the Parsonage, Keira, on the 14th Instant, the Lady of the Revd. Samuel Payne, of a son.

On the 20th Inst. the Lady of Lieut. Newhouse, of H. M. 65th Regiment of a son.

DEATHS.

At Port Louis, On the 1st November, Elizabeth Sarah, eldest daughter of William Milburn Esq. in the 21st year of her age.

At Bushire on the 29th December last, of a Fever Mr. Raymond Boudy, aged 27 years, he died with a Christian resignation, and his loss is deeply lamented by his relatives & friends.

On the Evening of the 19th Instant at Solapore Major Herne, of the 5th Madras Cavalry, much esteemed and respected by his Brother Officers and acquaintance.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.

At Trichinopoly, on the 1st February, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend Mr. H. C. Bankes, Mr. Daniel Isaac, of the Honourable Company's Service on the Medical Establishment, to Miss Eliza O'Connor.

On the 27th February, at St. John's Cathedral, Lieutenant J. Augustus Schalch, to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of James Meik, Esq. Member of the Medical Board.

BIRTHS.

On the 18th February, Mrs. Stocker, wife of Mr. William Stocker, Builder and Surveyor, of a daughter,

On the 21st February, at the house of Mrs. Turner, Entally, the lady of the late Captain Lewis Grant, of the 2d Batt. 7th Regt. N. I. of a son.

On the 26th February, Mrs. Boileau, of a son.

On Thursday last, the 28th February, the Lady of G. Higgins Esq of a son.

DEATHS.

At Kidderpore, on the 15th January, after a few hours illness of the Spasmodic Cholera, Richard Francis, Esq. sincerely and deeply regretted by those who had the honour of his acquaintance.

On the 21 February, after a short illness, Mr. Alexander Gego, senior, aged 68 years and 6 months; he was a man of very honorable principles and gentlemanly manners. His death is most deeply regretted by his Widow, a son and a Daughter, and by those friends who had an opportunity of witnessing the many excellent qualities of his heart.

On the 20th February, Mr. Robert Storer, Assistant in the Commissariat Department, aged 25 years, sincerely regretted by all who knew him He has left a disconsolate widow and a child to mourn his irreparable loss.

On the 22d February, the infant daughter of Mr. J. Stuart.

On the 28th Feb. Capt. Edward Studd. commander of the Ship Harriett, aged 27 years and 5 months.

At Sea, on board the Isabella, on her passege to the Cape of Good Hope. on the 30th September, 1821. Miss Binfield.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.

At Masulipatam, on Saturday the 23d Ultimo. by the Rev. Joseph Wright, Major William Hankins of the 22d Regiment N. I. to Miss S. M. Chauvel.

BIRTHS.

At Cannanore, on the morning of the 26th February, the Lady of Lieut. Calder, Fort Adjutant, was safely delivered of a Son.

At Coimbatoor, on the 17th Ultimo, the Lady of John Sullivan, Esq. of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

At Punganore, in the palace of H. E. Emudy Senker Royal, E B Rajah of Punganore, on Saturday the 9th February, at half past noon, in the 12th year of his age Raumaugh Chandraw, Rajahndra the third, or youngest son of His Highness Savoy Bassow Linga, Rajahndra Rajah of Sooda, by an attack of a severe fever of 15 days continuance—during which he suffered extremely,

The deceased possessed a kind and philanthropic spirit—He was an excellent and clever young boy—and possessed a very sound and high sense of honor—wherever he was known he was invariably beloved—And his parents, brothers, sisters and relatives, feel, that in him they have lost an ornament to their society. He was carried to the grave by a party of his companions—and all present united in lamenting the loss of the amiable youth.

Hark! they whisper; angels say,
"Sister spirit, come away."
What is this absorbs me quite;
Steals my senses, shuts my sight,
Drowns my spirits, draws my breath?
Tell me, my soul can this be death?

At Fort St. George, on the 1st of March, the infant daughter of Lieut. Simkins, H. M.'s. 34th Regiment, aged nine months and eleven days.

On the 23d Ultimo, Mr. Richard Powney, aged 26 years.

Calcutta.

CURRENT VALUE of GOVT. SECURITIES.

Buy.			Sell.	
18	8	† New Loans of 1821.....	18	0
21	4	Ditto Remittable.....	21	0

BANK OF BENGAL RATES,

Discount on Private Bills..... 4 per Cent.
Ditto on Government Bills of Exchange 3———
Interest on Loans on Deposit..... 3———
BANK SHARES—Premium 29 a 30 per Cent.
Ditto Dividend on 1st Jan 1822—5 rs. 6 as. ditto

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Buy	Calcutta.	Sell.
0 0 a 0 0	On London 6 Months' sight, per Sicca Rupees.....	0 0 a 0 0
	Bombay 30 Days' sight, per 100 Bombay Rupees.....	92 *
	Madras ditto, 93 a 94 Sicca Rupees per 100 Madras Rupees. *	

* Nominal.

Premium on Government Bills on the Court of Directors, 22 to 25 per cent.

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars Sa. Rs.	206 0 a	206	8	per. 100
Dubloons,.....	30 0 a	30	4	each
Joes, or Pezas,.....	17 4 a	17	12	"
Dutch Ducats,.....	4 4 a	4	12	"
Louis D'ors,.....	8 4 a	8	8	"
Silver 5 Franc pieces,.....	191 4 a	191	8	per 100
Star Pagodas,.....	3 6½ a	3	7	6 each
Sovereigns,.....	10 0 a	11	0	

† For particulars of the new Loan and the terms of transfer of the present remittable ones, vide Govt. Advertisement of the 18th Instant.

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

16th February, 1822.

The undermentioned Officers have received the Most Noble the Commander in Chief's leave of Absence for the reasons assigned.

17th Foot,—Captain Elliott, from 20th Instant, for one month and ten days, to visit the Presidency on his private affairs.

87th Foot,—Ensign DeL'Etang, from 16th Instant, for 4 months, to proceed to Ghazeepore, on his private affairs.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G,

21st February, 1822.

His Exoellency the Commander in Chief in India is pleased as a temporary arrangement to direct Brevet Major Bristow to take Charge of the Office of Quarter Master General to His Majesty's Forces at Head Quarters, Major General Nicolls having embarked for England, Major Bristow will Officiate accordingly until further orders.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

23d February, 1822.

Major P. Johnstone of His Majesty's 14th Foot, has leave to proceed to Europe for the recovery of his health, and to be absent on that account for two years from the date of his embarkation.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

25th February, 1822.

His Majesty has been pleased to make the following appointment.

34th Fool.

Cancels Rushmoore's appointment vice Adam } Gentleman Cadet Richard Airy from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign without purchases, vice Alexander Adam who resigns 15th March, 1321.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

Head Quarters, Calcutta: 22d February 1822.

GENERAL ORDERS.

A communication having recently been received from the Lords, the Post Masters General, it appears, that the Act 59, Geo. 3d (1819,) repeals the Act 55 of Geo. 3d, but is silent regarding Soldiers serving in the East Indies, who consequently are left, as before, without any defined privilege as to the receipt or transmission of their Letters from, or to England. His Excellency the Commander in Chief is therefore pleased to rescind his General Orders No. 2044, dated 13th June 1820, directing at the same time that the money now in deposit with the Post Master General agreeably to the rule laid down in General Orders above quoted, be considered as having been applied towards defraying in part the expense of transit to England of the Letters for which such deposit was made.

On the suggestion of the Post Master General at this Presidency, Government has been pleased to sanction a regulation of which the following is an Extract, respecting the transmission of Soldiers' Letters to England, which His Excellency the Commander in Chief has much pleasure in publishing for the information of His Majesty's Regiments serving in India.

"That pending the enactment of a new Law, Post Masterss General at the several Presidencies shall make up, as usual, separate Packets of Soldiers' single Letters, duly certified as such by their Commanding Officers, for transmission by the regular Indiamen only, and to be delivered at the General Post Office London, free of all premium to the Commanders of Ships, but that a discretionary power be at the same time given for the occasional transmission of such Packets by any other Ship, the Commander of which may consent to receive and convey them free of charge, giving a receipt to that effect."

While the foregoing Regulation exempts the Soldier in India from the rate otherwise chargeable on all single Letters to England, it does not debar individuals forwarding their Letters by any specified Ship or by the earliest conveyance, care being taken that Letters so intended to be transmitted, do not bear on their covers the words "Soldier's Letters," otherwise they would of course be placed in the Packet making up for transmission by the regular Indiamen.

Their Excellencies General Sir Ale[illegible]bell and Lieutenant General the Honora[illegible]harles Colville, will be pleased to communic[illegible]e foregoing subject with the Governmen[illegible]Fort St. George, and Bombay respectively, in view to one general system being adopted towards His Majesty's Troops throughout India.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, *Col, A. G.*

We are glad to observe that the Transit Telegraph System which has been introduced with so much effect is operating successfully on all the points of the compass, aided by the plan of the four grand divisions adopted at the General Post Office, which is indeed in all its various departments on a scale worthy of this great settlement.

We subjoin a copy of the Message of the Porte to Baron Strogonoff. It is a plausible and temperate document. The Porte denies that Government issued any orders for punishing any individuals but such as had rendered themselves guilty in the eye of the law, and casts the blame of any extra excesses upon the dregs of the people. He has since, it would appear, agreed to the ultimatum of Russia, respecting the free passage of the Dardanelles, the protection of Christians, and the rebuilding of the churches demolished by the fanatic mob of Constantinople. The pacific understanding between the two powers is not likely, therefore, to be broken. We regret that the system of neutrality pursued by the British Government in the Ionian Isles verges upon positive assistance to the Turks, and several Ionians had been capitally convicted for aiding the Greeks. This is surely carrying our partiality for the Mussulman legitimate too far. The cause of the Greeks, notwithstanding, seems more secure of success than it was some short time ago. By the capture of the fort of Monambasia, they had obtained 9,000 stand of arms, and a great quantity of warlike stores. Their conduct to the vanquished Turks upon this occasion forms a striking and delightful contrast to the usual excesses of these unfeeling barbarians in the hour of victory. This effect is less attributable to a higher state of civilization, than to the influence of that benign religion, which the Greeks profess.

The following is a table of the contents of the 14th volume of the Asiatic Researches, just come out:

I. Account of a discovery of a modern imitation of the Vedas, with remarks on the genuine works. By Francis Ellis, Esq.

II. Journal of a Survey to the Heads of the Rivers Ganges and Jumna. By Capt. J. A. Hodgson.

III. Latitudes of places in Hindoostan, and the Northern Mountains, according to Immersions and Emersions of Jupiter's Satellites. By Capt. Hodgson.

IV. Description of a Zoophyte, commonly found about the Coasts of Singapore Island. By Maj. Gen. Thomas Hardwicke, F. R. S. and V. P. of the A. S.

V. Description of a substance called Gez or Manna, and the Insect producing it. By Major General Thomas Hardwicke.

VI. An account of Trigonometrical and Astronomical Operations for determining the Heights and Positions of the principal Peaks of the Himalaya Mountains. By Captain J. A. Hodgson and Lieut. J. D. Herbert.

VII. On the Ancient Geography of India. By Lieutenant Colonel F. Wilford.

VIII. On the Sorex Glis, By Messrs, Diard and Duvaucel, communicated by Maj. Gen. Hardwicke.

IX. On an Indian method of constructing Arches. By Captain Mackintosh.

X. An account of Cootub Minar, and the Inscriptions in its vicinity. By Walter Ewer, Esq.

A letter from the Cape of Good Hope, states, that the ship *Matilda*, Captain Hamilton, which had been so long anxiously looked for, was there in December, and had been delayed by the impressment of some of her men.

The Ukhbars from Cabul to the end of December 1821 report that the Nawab Mohumud Uzeem Khan is still there. Hurcarrahs from Hira having arrived, mention the march of the Prince Ramran towards Cabul under promise of a military aid from the King of Iran. Hurcarrahs from Cashmere have brought intelligence of the rebellion of nearly 3 or 4000 Zumeendars, and of their having given battle to the Nazim, but were defeated. Surdar Dost Mohumud Khan had come to pay his respects to the Court at Cabul, but on suspicion of allegiance with Runjeet Sing of Lahore, was confined.

The Ukhbars from the camp of Runjeet Sing, up to the 22d January 1822, state its march from Dehry Ghazee Khan, towards Bhawillpore, and of a purwannah having been sent to Meer Abdoolla in charge of the magazine, directing him to attend with certain artillery pieces and magazine stores.

An exorbitant demand of an immediate payment of 1,50,000 Rupees and of giving 4 of the best horses, and of entering into an engagement to pay thence forward the sum of Eleven Lacks of Rupees annually, was made through the medium of his Wakeel on the Nuwab Mohumud Sadig Khan of Bhawulpore, by Runjeet Sing, with a threat, that if he refused to acquiesce in these terms, an army would be sent against him. Eventually however, the payment of 6 Lacks of Rupees was agreed upon for the Countries of Dehrey Ghazee Khan, Bhawulpore, and the Territories this side the River Setledge; as also a present of four of the best horses. The City of Dehrey Ghazee Khan, is one of the most populous and agreeably situated place in that part of the Country. The air is very healthy, and the interior abounds with innumerable Date trees, and the population of the Town, consis's of rich Muhajuns and Doorianies,—The Camp afterwards moved to Moultan, where the rich Bankers presented the Rajah with very costly gifts. The Ukhbars from Umrutsur state the arrival of Runjeet Sing's Camp at Lahore.—*Hurk.*

SUPREME COURT.

CALCUTTTA, FRIDAY, MARCH 1, 1822.

The Second Sessions of the Supreme Court of Oyer and Terminer at Fort William in Bengal, for the present year, commenced this day; and after the Honourable Sir Francis Macnaghten, now the only Judge on the Bench, had taken his seat, and the usual solemnities were gone through, the following Gentlemen were nominated as being called to serve on the Grand Jury for this Term:—

JAMES COLVIN, ESQ. FOREMAN.

2 Thomas Alport, Esq.	13 John Abbot, Esq.
3 Benjamin Fergusson, Esq.	14 Brown Roberts Esq.
	15 William Patrick, Esq.
4 David Brodie, Esq.	16 Henry Jas. Chippendale, Esq.
5 John Storm, Esq.	
6 John Gilmore, Esq.	17 Ed. Sheffield Montague, Esq.
7 Rowland Graham, Esq.	
8 Stephen Laprimandaye, Esq.	18 James McNeight, Esq.
	19 Alex. Francis Lind, Esq.
9 John Milligan Seppings, Esq.	
	20 Aaron Crosby Seymour, Esq.
10 Wm. Lloyd Gibbons, Esq.	
	21 John Taylor, Esq.
11 Charles Blaney, Esq.	22 John Melville, Esq.
12 C. Thornhill Glass,	23 Charle's Morley, Esq.

[*Sup. to the India Gaz.—March 4.*

Madras.

Rates of Exchange and Price of Compan 's Paper.

Wednesday, March 6, 1822.

On England--at 30 days' sight 1s. 9d. per Madras Rupee
at 30 days' sight 1s. 9½d. per do.
at 6 months' sight 1s. 10d. per d[illegible]

On Bengal--at 30 days' sight 92 to 93 Sicca Rupees pe
100 Madras Rupees.

Company's Paper Remittable 17 per cent prem.

New Loan 10. ,,

The H. C. C. Ships *Albion* and *Kingston* sailed in prosecution of their voyage to England during the night of Thursday last. The Names of the Passengers by these Ships have been given in our former Numbers.

The *Fame* sailed for England yesterday. The *Abberton* follows immediately.

Passengers by the Abberton.—Mrs. Stevenson, Mrs. Church and two children, Miss Stevenson, Major Genl. Forbes, Revd. Mr. Church Lt. Fitzgerald, 5 children, & 1 Charter Party Passenger.

Passengers by the Fame.—Mrs. Owen and child, Mrs. Mosse and children; Mrs. Bankes & children; two Misses Molesworth, two Misses Nicholls; G. F. Farewell, Esq. Doctor Owen, Captain Mosse; 32 Invalids of H. M. Forces, and 1 Charter Party Passenger.

His Majesty's Ship *Samarang*, Captain Campbell, was expected to sail in prosecution of her voyage to England last evening.

Commissioners Upton and Capt. Corrie, R. N. proceed on the *Samarang*.

The *Britannia* sailed last week for Calcutta, having on board several Convicts sentenced to be transported to New South Wales.

The arrival of the *Henry Porcher* has not furnished any latter Intelligence direct from England, than that before known.

The Mails brought by this Ship contained about 1,500 Letters we understand.

The *Moffat* and *Princess Royal*, are stated to have arrived at Cape, and the former to have proceeded on her voyage to England, before the *Porcher* sailed. Two China Ships were to call at the Cape, to bring on a Regiment from thence to this place; and the two Bengal Ships were also to touch there for another Regiment.

Govt. Gaz. March 7.

The Ship *Aram*, Captain Daniel, from Rangoon the 23d ultimo—the *Hindostan*, Captain Williamson, from Port Jackson the 3d of February, and the Cutter *Empress* from Coringa, have arrived since our last report.

Passengers by the Aram.—Mr. Arbuthnot, and Mr. Aviet.

A Detachment of Troops for some of His Majesty's Regiments arrived on the *Hindostan*.

H. M. Ship *Samarang* sailed for England on the 7th instant.

The Drawing of the first Class of the Madras Lottery commenced on Thurday last, when the following Prizes were drawn, viz.

No. 3275 a Prize of 2,000 Rupees.

Nos. 1587 1648 3460 Prizes of 1,000 Rupees each.

Nos. 181 464 1711 3382 Prizes of 500 Rupees each.

Nos. 587 624 933 986 1199 2145 2444 3087 3181 3726 3879 Prizes of 100 Rupees each.

The Drawing of this Class was continued and completed on Saturday, with the following Prizes.

No. 3739 a Prize of 20,000 Rupees.

No. 2394 a Prize of 8,000 Rupees.

Nos. 219 478 Prizes of 4,000 Rupees each

No. 3129 a Prize of 2.000 Rupees.

Nos. 1184 2085 2899 Prizes of 1,000 Rupees each.

Nos. 240 1102 2007 2053 2197 2211 2428 3437 Prizes of 500 Rupees each.

Nos. 4 1218 1351 1357 1421 1471 1493. 1912 1962 2106 2304 2389 2457 2462 2958 3010 3100 3619 3643 Prizes of 100 Rupees each.

Sup. to the Govt. Gaz. March 12.

Sir Thomas Brisbane had arrived at New South Wales before the *Hindostan* sailed.

The 6th Regiment of Foot it appears had arrived at the Cape from England before the *Henry Porcher* sailed, and was doing duty at Cape Town. The 54th Regiment being thus relieved is expected here on the Madras and China Ships—These were ordered to be in the Downs on the 1st of December.

The Ships *Catherine*, Captain Knox, from [illegible]ng, and *Duke of Bedford*, Captain [illegible]es, from Tellichery the 20th ultimo, arrived in the Roads on Tuesday afternoon.

H. M. Schooner Tender *Cochin*, arrived in the Roads yesterday from the Southward.

Government Gazette,—March 14.

English Extracts.

LONDON, TUESDAY, OCT. 2,

Letters from Lisbon of the 12th ult. state that commercial vessels had arrived there from different ports of the Mediterranean, having on board individuals attacked by the yellow fever, who were sent to the Lazaretto of Mahon.

The Royal George arrived at Rio Janeiro, from London, bound to New South Wales, with Governor Brisbane, the new Governor of that colony.

The Princess Augusta is now on a visit to her Royal sister, the Queen Dowager of Wurtemberg, at her Majesty's seat near Stutgard.

The New York Papers to the 9th ult. are filled with distressing details of the ravages committed by a dreadful hurricane, which swept across the greater part of the United States on the 2d, 3d, and 4th of September. It is painful to add, that besides the injury done to houses and plantations on land, and to the shipping at sea, many lives have been lost.

The Earl of Chatham will shortly take his departure in the Active frigate, to assume the Governorship at Gibraltar.

It is said that the Government is to be carried on for two millions less, in the year 1822, than it has been this year.

St. James's and Carlton Palaces are to undergo great alterations before the King's return.

Randall has accepted the challenge of Martin, to fight him again for 300 guineas.

A new bridge over the Thames, from Windsor to Eton, is contracted for, to be finished by the 30th of November, 1822.

The son of an English Earl is about to be united to the daughter of a very respectable person in trade at Drogheda.

It is reported that several shocks of an earthquake have been felt at Cunnemeire, and other places in Ireland, and that quantities of land have disappeared.

The *Milan Gazette* of the 18th ult. contains an edict, by which Count Louis Porto, son of the Marquis George Porto Lambertenghi, is required to appear within sixty days before the Royal and Imperial Commission of Venice, in order to defend himself against the charge of high treason imputed to him. Count Porto is accused of having been a party in a plot to overthrow the Austrian Government.

A motion has been made in the Portuguese Cortes, on the utility and necessity of the marriage of Priests.

Lieutenant-General Tench has been removed from the command of the Plymouth Division of Royal Marines, in consequence of having countenanced a remonstrance from the officers of that division against the restoration of Lieut. Colonels Savage and Abernethy to the service, after they had been removed in consequence of the judgment of a Court Martial; the one altogether from the list of officers of the Royal Marines, and the other to the permanent half-pay of the corps.

On Tuesday last Capt. Mudge, of the Royal Engineers (son of the late celebrated and scientific Gen. Mudge), accompanied by M. Mathieu, Member of the Royal Institute at Paris, proceeded to Fairlight Downs, Hastings, and superintended the fixing of a vertical reflector, constructed by M. Mathieu, on the same spot selected by General Roy 30 years since, to enable observations to be taken from the coast of France near Calais, for the purpose of remeasuring the distance between the meridian of the observatories of Greenwich and Paris. —The light from the reflector is visible at the distance of 90 miles; it consists of four circular wicks, the largest of which is 10 inches in circumference; it consumes two quarts of of oil in the hour, it is lighted an hour before sunrise and sunset, and is kept burning for two hours. Captain Mudge and M. Mathieu left Fairlight on Wednesday to proceed to join Major Colby and Captain Kater, in France.

The Mayor of Chester has complied with the request contained in a requisition signed by 760 freemen and citizens of Chester, to call a Common Hall, for the purpose of throwing open to the citizens at large, the election of the Corporation, according to the provisions of the Charter of Henry VII.

The alabaster sarcophagus, found in the new tomb at Thebes, was desposited on Thursday in the British Museum, by order of Mr. Belzoni and Henry Salt, Esq. his Majesty's Consul-General in Egypt.

It was ascertained lately, by a return of the Stamp Office, where the paper for all the journals in London and the United Kingdom is stamped, that the number in London was 300,000, in the country, 650,000 weekly; making nearly a million weekly, and 50 millions per annum.

The Dorothy, Dacres, of Dundee, from Davis's Straits, has arrived off Peterhead, with 19 fish, 170 tons. She has brought accounts of the loss on that fishery of the Elizabeth and Ythan, of Aberdeen, one ship from Leith, seven from Hull, and one from London.

An author, not being rewarded so liberally as he expected by his patron, got impertinent; whereupon, his friend, being athletic, kicked him. Being asked, soon after, if there was any thing new stirring, he replied, "Yes—he had that morning received a copy of *Foote's Works*."

Mr. Maclaurin, the celebrated Professor of Mathematics in Edinburgh College, and the able expounder of Sir I. Newton's *Principia*, always dislocated his jaw, and was unable to shut his mouth when he yawned. At the same time his instinct of imitation was so strong, that he could not resist yawning when he witnessed that act in others. His pupils were not slow in discovering and taking advantage of his physical weakness. When tired of his lecture, they either began to yawn, or open their months in imitation of that act, and the prelection was interrupted. The Professor stood before them with his mouth wide open, and could not proceed till he rang for his servant to come and shut it. In the mean time the mischievous enemies of Euclid effected their escape.

The celebrated Handel being in a country church, asked the organist to permit him to play the people out; to which he politely consented. Handel accordingly sat down to the organ, and began to play in such a masterly manner as instantly to attract the attention of the whole congregation, who, instead of vacating their seats as usual, remained, for a considerable space of time, fixed in silent admiration. The organist began to be impatient, and at length addressing the performer, told him he was convinced that *he* could not play the people out, and advised him to relinquish the attempt: which being done, a few strains in the accustomed manner operated like the reading of the Riot Act by instantly dispersing the audience.

In 1743, after the publication of the Life of Savage (written by Dr. Johnson), which was anonymous, Mr. Walter Harte, dining with Mr. Cave (the then publisher of the *Gentleman's Magazine*), at St. John's Gate, took occasion to speak very handsomely of the work. Cave told Harte, when they next met, that he had made a man very happy the other day at his house, by the encomiums he bestowed on the author of Savage's Life. "How could that be?" Cave replied, "You might observe I sent a plate of victuals behind the screen.—There skulked the biographer, one Johnson, whose dress was so shabby that he durst not make his appearance. He overheard our conversation; and your applauding his performance delighted him exceedingly.

Extract of a letter from Havre, dated Oct. 2, received this mornig:—"I am sorry to inform you, that the commercial difficulties between the United States and France will not be settled so easy as was at first imagined and, according to present appearance, will continue much longer; in consequence of which the American trade must still be carried on by English vessels."

A Frankfort article again notices the report of an intended marriage between our Sovereign and the eldest daughter of the Elector of Hesse.

It was an express provision of the Act of Settlement, "that the King should not go to his foreign dominions without the consent of Parliament;" but as some thought it would be a humiliation to the King to ask the consent of Parliament, that clause [illegible] the original

compact with the House of Hanover was repealed in the second year after their accession.

The Admiralty yacht has been dispatched to Calais for the conveyance of the Princess Augusta to England from the Continent, where she has been for some time on a visit to her royal relatives. Her Royal Highness was hourly expected at Calais, but had not arrived when the King George packet left that place, about three o'clock Thursday.

The Duke of Wellington and suite arrived on Wednesday night at Dover, in the Lord Sidmouth passage vessel, from Calais, and sat out in the morning of Thursday for London, under a salute from the batteries on the heights. His Grace accompanied the King to the field of Waterloo, where, after describing the battle fought upon that celebrated plain, he took leave of his Majesty, and returned to Calais.

Government have entered into a contract for 10,000 load of mahogany for ship building, on account of the high price of oak timber, and its liability to the dry-rot.

No actor on record every roused the feelings more than Garrick, and none most probably suffered more from their exertions. A gentleman making the above remark to King, the comedian, received this reply :—" Pooh—he suffer from his feelings ! Why, Sir, I was playing with him one night in *Lear*; when in the middle of a most impassioned and affecting part, and when the whole house was drowned in tears, he turned his head around to me, and putting his tongue in his cheek, whispered—'D—n me, Tom, it'll do.'

ASSIZES.

PROSECUTION BY THE BRIDGE-STREET ASSOCIATION, AND CONVICTION BY A LANCASTER SPECIAL JURY.

LIBEL.—Rex v. Ridgeway.

Lancaster, *Thursday, Sept.* 20.

Mr. Murray, the attorney, who had been observed for several days in this town, and had been particularly active in clamouring for 'God save the King' at the theatre, was seen very early this mourning sorting the names of the Jury, with a young boy who assisted the clerk. Two special Jurors attended—John Harrison, Esq. and Thomas Walmsley, Esq.

Mr. Serjeant Hullock prayed a tales.

Mr. Cross.—Have you a warrant ?

Mr. Serjeant Hullock.—I have a warrant, and I pray a tales.

The following names made up the Jury :—John Meadowcroft, Samuel Broadhurt, John Farnworth, Walter Rassah, Richard Morland, Miles Barton, Henry Fisher, Richard Guest, Jones Bradley, Richard Powell. On naming some of the Jury, but who did not answer to the names, Murray, with a significant nod of his head, said, 'No, no.'

Mr. Brougham. [Call that name, don't attend to what that man says to you. Have you got a list of names from Mr. Murray that you are not to call, and have you omitted names that were in that list ?

The youth answered both questions in the affirmative.

Mr. Brougham.—Then you are to go on and call all those names.

(Of course we have no means of knowing whether he did call them or not.)

Mr. Brougham.—This is getting a packed Jury.

Mr. Serjeant Hullock then addressed the Jury. The duty of a prosecuting counsel in this sort of case lies within a very narrow compass; and did I on any occasion wish to exceed the strictest limits, I should not desire to do it on the present occasion. The language of the passages charged in the indictment is too plain and intelligible, and the intention too distinct and manifest to every fair understanding, to require any observations of mine. If on hearing the passages read you will not confess that they are of a libellous nature and most pernicious tendency, I should despair of bringing you to that conclusion by any argument of mine. The defendant is a fustian cutter in Manchester, and sold an address to the Reformers, by Richard Carlile, dated Dorchester Goal, Jan. 1, second year of the Spanish Revolution from despotism to liberty. The first passage charged in the indictment is in these terms :—" To talk about the British Constitution, is in my opinion, a sure proof of dishonesty. Britain has no Constitution. If we speak of the Spanish Constitution, we have something tangible ; there is a substance and meaning as well as sound. In Britain there is nothing constituted but curruption in the system of government. Our very laws are corrupt and partial, both in themselves and in their administration. In fact corruption, as notorious as the sun at noon day, is an avowed part of the system, and is denominated the necessary oil for the wheels of Government. It is a most pernicious oil for the interests of the people.

The next passage runs thus :—' Reform will be obtained when the existing authorities have no longer the power to withhold it, and not before. We shall gain it as early without petitioning as with it ; and I would again put forward my opinion that something more than a petitioning attitude is necessary. At this moment I would not say a word about insurrection but I would strongly recommend union, activity, and co-operation. Be ready and steady to meet any concurrent circumstances."

'Something more than a petitioning attitude is necessary.' What is that attitude ? I ask you as men of common understanding and honesty to say what he means by that ? He would not recommend insurrection, but a certain attitude. 'But I recommend,' he adds, 'union, activity, and co-operation.' Is not that an incitement to insurrection ? The Spanish revolution, that is a desirable event, and a state of things to be wished for. He who runs may read ; and, reading, it is impossible not to understand that he contemplates a period when insurrection will be necessary and proper here. He is charged with the intention to vilify the King, the laws, and constitution of the country. I beseech you, Gentlemen, what other object could he have in view ? I rejoice that Ridgeway has the advantage of the ingenuity and talents of my Learned Friends ; but after you shall have heard, and no doubt have admired, the eloqence of my Learned Friend. I anticipate but one result, namely, that you will find the defendant guilty of publishing a false, scandalous, and malicious libel.

Evan Miller—The defendant lives in Swarbrick street or Sackville Street, in Manchester, and keeps a small shop, where he sells pamphlets and books ; he keeps checked linens besides ; I saw a printed paper pasted up on his window, with wafers on his window shutters, 'Just published, an address to the Reformers of Great Britain.' I made an application at his shop to purchase the pamphlet in question on Tuesday the 27th of March ; Mr. Thomas Nadin desired me to apply ; he is solicitor in Manchester, and I am his clerk ; I saw the defendant, David Ridgeway, himself ; I asked him if he had got a pamphlet entitled, 'A New Year's Address to the Reformers of Great Britain. He said he had not. (The witness turning to the Bench went on of himself, but added,) My Lord, I am writing this evening, and shall have it by the latter end of the week ; and if you will come towards Saturday, I have no doubt but I shall have it ; I promised him that I would call again either on Saturday or Monday following ; and after looking at Hunt's Life, and other political works which he shewed me, I came away repeating my promise to call either on Saturday or Monday following ; I called again on Monday the 2d of April, (the witness turned towards the Bench, and proceeded). It may be proper, My Lord, to observe, that at that time there was a sign painted over his door, 'David Ridgeway, dealer in tea, coffee, tabacco, and snuff.'

By Mr. Brougham.—I did buy another Address at the same time, which was an Address to the Reformers, but not a New Year's Address ; I am not one of the honourable family of the name of Mellor, at Huddersfield ; I do not mean that I am an articled clerk ; I am bound an apprentice ; this is young Mr. Nadin ; it is not Joseph Nadin, Esq., but Thomas Nadin Esq. the younger ; Joseph Nadin, Esq. has retired, and become a country Gentleman ; this is Mr. Nadin who married the daughter of Mr. Lavender ; I do not know of my own knowledge that Mr. Lavender was a Bow street officer ; He is no an Esq. yet ; he is the sweet peace-fficer : I was with Mr. Nadin before Mr. Lavender came to the town ; Mr. Nadin reads these books ; he desired me to purchase it if I could, (M. Brougham Aye, if you could : you had to go four times before you were able to get it ? Yes, but I got a promise the first time ; it is a small room and a small flat window ; there's a kitchen behind, and the shop forms the parlour : Ridgeway is a fustian cutter, and is generally up stairs, he always was when I called ; its a small narrow street ; I saw several pamphlets, there were shelves ; I swear there was one shelf ; it was not shelved all round I saw some newspapers lapped up and directed ; I don't know of my own knowledge that he is a newsvender ; I believe his wife sells thread, potatoes, children's books, Jack the Giant Killer, and Mother Shipton ; I shall be 18 years of age the 20th of next February ; I don't know that Ridgeway was a volunteer six years, and in the local militia four years ; yes, I made memorandums it was not for my own reading I bought the pamphlet ; I have not been paid for my four little trips yet. (Mr. Brougham—Except, perhaps, the books ? I came here last Friday ; I came with Mr. Murray, the attorney for the Constitutional Society ; I don't know that Nadin, old or young, or Lavender, is a member of that society ; I am not a member ; I came with Mr. Murray, and I dine with him every day at the King's Arms ; was sent for the purpose of buying this pamphlet at David Ridgeway's ; yes, I had some little idea for prosecuting ; I was desired to take down little memorandums sometimes Mrs. Ridgeway was by.

You have been long enough in an Attorney's office to know that the defendant's wife cannot give evidence?—I only state a fact, don't know who else was by.

Mr. Brougham.—I feel now in the part entrusted to me in defending the victim of a prosecution, the most preposterous and strange—in meeting that prosecution, which I pray you to consider, mine is a comparatively easy task, and you will have little doubt as to the verdict which you are bound in conscience to deliver him. Look at the publication. The author is known. A London jury have refused to convict. Mr. Murray, the attorney of this society therefore says, 'I will go to Lancaster, where the old Jacobite Tory heaven will ensure me a jury that will not refuse a conviction. But Carlile can not be brought to trial to Lancaster by law' (and you are not yet above the law), which says 'that a man must be tried in the country where Covelodence is alleged to be committed. Oakine sets persons to hunt up an offence through young Nadin; he gets the minions the spies, the ferrets of the Manchester police, to get a vending for his purpose. With a Lancashire jury he thinks the case safe, and some man in Manchester can be found unwary enough to do what may be prosecuted. But there may be no such person or offence as will afford an opportunity of trying the prosecution in which they have been foiled by a Middlesex Jury. If not, they will make the offence by Nadin, Lavender, and the rest; and Murray puts on foot, if not the vending (for the defendant could not in his senses sell it, as I will show you), an act which will be considered vending. "We will employ Nadin, and avail ourselves of the ignorance of some man, and get him to commit an act which will be considered publication. If he only gives it for 2d. than a Lancashire jury will secure for us the retreat which a Middlesex jury has rendered hopeless. We will get this done by a ferret, spy, or runner of Nadin's, Lavender's &c. I call upon you, Gentlemen, not to credit that witness. No man is secure if you believe a person so employed, so set on to get up an offence. But I care not whether you believe him or not. He proves the case which I am opening. Attend to his evidence. He goes to get that done of which he had notice from the association of attorney's. They were in want of the pamphlet, not for reading but for prosecuting. 'Go,' said they, 'and get him to sell it you.' He went, and saw in the window a notice of 'An Address,' not 'A New Year's Address.' He says, 'I went in and asked for the New Year's Address.' The defendant was in the trade of a newsman to eke out the scanty pittance which was most miserably limited in the bad times. He sells newspapers and pamphlets to every comer who may come to order them, to eke out the means of sustenance for himself, his wife, and five children. On being applied to by Mellor he said, 'I am writing to London; I'll write and get it for you.' Mellor comes again to entrap him, to fix him in this snare, by continued, importunity. The offence and act, then, are those of the person who was set on to procure it. Well, another address was bought at the same time. That, for aught that is known, was the address advertised in the window. In all cases you are bound to give the benefit of a doubt to the defendant. If so, how infinitely more in this case, even, by force, to raise up presumptions in favour of a verdict such as all must be anxious for, getting gainst this prosecution. It was only by this man asking for it that the defendant gets it for him; and then, with the usual spirit of tempters, the tempter afterwards avails himself of the act which he tempted. At present the prosecutors are indicted in Middlesex, and, therefore, I say nothing of them, though they did not act so towards Ridgeway. They presume to talk of the English constitution, yet ignorantly or wilfully forgetting that the best part of it is the unprejudiced administration of justice; yet ignorantly or wilfully forgetting that justice cannot be administered without prejudice if any are allowed to send letters defaming the accused yet they have placarded the defendant. But I will not imitate their example. I repeat, they have made, tempted (the transaction must have made its due impression on you) the defendant to do that for which they have brought him before you. I say this act was their own doing. If it be the act charged, they are the actors; but for them there could be no trial any where. They, and they alone, are answerable. It is needless to say the defendant holds very high doctrines on Parliamentary Reform. They may be a mere chimera, they may be not rational or consistent; but they have been supported—ay, and very vigorously and ably—by some of the best, the greatest, the noblest men that adorned our country, not merely from 1782 when the Duke of Richmond advocated reform but in former ages, and by the staunchest Tories (if, contrary to our author's injunction, we must use nick-names) and in the most loyal period of our history & a period in which prerogative was held very high. Dean Swift declared his opinion in favour of annual parliaments & universal suffrage, not in political controversy, but in a private letter, I believe, to Pope. Resistance, too (which is not avowed here), is stated by him as strongly as any Whigs could have stated it. It is a doctrine which ought not rashly to be meddled with, not because it is not a principle of the Constitution, and the corner stone on which the church and state rested, but because it was particularly liable to abuse. The expression respecting the dishonesty of saying we have a constitution is the ordinary attack upon mock or moderate reformers, who appeal to the constitution at some former period. The absolute reformers, for I don't like nick-names, say that no table contains it, no code, no statute nothing can be quoted, referred to, or cited: it is not visible or tangible. You call one thing a Constitution, we another. The laws and their administration are said to be corrupt. This was probably written after this association of attorneys had been formed; and in reference to them he may have said, that the administration of the laws was partial and corrupt. Then he alluded to the oil of corruption, and spoke of its being as notorious as the sun at noon day. These are the words of a very distinguished man, Lord Colchester, whom I heard say at the same time that it was a practice which would have made our ancestors startle with indignation. I have heard the independent influence of the Crown in the Lower House of Parliament called the oil which made the machinery of the state move smoothly. Some think it necessary, some have very little doubt of its being unnecessary as to honest purposes. But it is possible for a good subject, and an honest man may fairly and honestly, without a shade of suspicion or violation of the strictest duties of a good subject, obey the laws as they stand, use the very words of this passage in reference to the influence of the Crown in the Lower House. Those observations I have offered as if I were defending the author. Once more let me remind you of the circumstances in which Ridgeway published. If you take the dangerous ground of giving implicit credit to the witness, in such circumstances, so brought before you, so unkennelled on this poor man by the Manchester Police; if you go on this most dangerous ground which a Jury can suffer itself to enter on, and on which it is not safe to give a verdict on life, limb, or property; notwithstanding you should do this, the story which he tells renders it utterly impossible for you to believe another thing, namely, that Ridgeway knew what it was when Mellor took it—got it shuffled into his hand, in order to swear away his liberty, and almost his life, and the lives of his wife and children. It is frightful to think that men should do what Mellor and that man (pointing to the attorney) the other jackal of the Association, call on you to do. Mellor said. "I think proper to mention that there was a sign—dealer in tea, coffee, tabaco, and snuff.' Do you think it a very likely thing that a man who dealt in those excisable articles would anxiously circulate the pamphlet, would be the publisher of an earnest determined exposition of the evils of such articles—would be circulating an earnest and reiterated address against their use? At all events, the evidence of Mellor cast broad light upon the infamous transaction. I hear the constitution talked of by those who know but one or two defects, such as the best systems have, who prosecute for the purpose of supporting, not the constitution, but themselves; who praise it amply because their gain is ample; who consider it sacred because they hold not their gains to be profane; who style it precious because it is valuable to them; who defend it by clinging like blood-suckers to its vitals. I warn you against the worst enemies of the constitution, against well-meaning zealots who become tools in the hands of others to cast ridicule on the constitution, and to bring shame on the King and Government. I call upon you to rescue this victim from the fangs and gripes of harpies and leeches. Protect yourselves from the slur of giving yourselves up as the tools in their hands. Rescue the establishments of justice and law from those who defame and defile them by their conduct and practices.

There was a strong indication of feeling throughout the Court at the conclusion of this ardently delivered speech.

Mr. Justice Holroyd.—If the jury were of opinion that it was libellous the defendant was amenable. He offered 'The right divine of Kings to govern wrong.' They would observe that title. The defendant shewed that he knew at least what some of the political publications were. The witness certainly proved a sale, if he was not perjured. It had been attempted to make an objection that the prosecution was brought by the Association; but the only question for them was, was he guilty or not? None could prosecute but by the assistance of the Grand Jury, the King's Court, or the Attorney-General. Suppose he were guilty, if the Attorney-General prosecuted, did it make any difference, if it came under the Grand Jury? (His Lordship again alluded to 'The right divine of Kings to govern wrong.')

Mr. Brougham.—A line from Dryden, my Lord.

Mr. Justice Holroyd.—If guilty, they would find him so; if they could find any reasonable doubt, they would give him the benefit of it.

The Jury turned round, and in a few moments the Foreman pronounced 'Guilty of the crime laid to his charge.'

Mr. Justice Holroyd.—Do you find on the second passage?

Foreman.—We think he is guilty of the whole.

A bill of exceptions was now handed to his Lordship. He did not think it could be received, but he would keep it.

The Scotsman.

ROYAL REPROOF OF ALDERMAN DARLEY.

The following letter appeared in an Evening Paper:—

"DUBLIN, September 3. 1821. 10 PM.

"I think it right to inform you that the conduct of the Chief Police Magistrate (Darley) at the close of the late Civic Entertainment, has been noticed by the Sovereign in a manner most creditable to his Majesty. A special messenger from the Castle waited yesterday upon the Earl of Fingal, to request his attendance there. His Lordship, on his arrival, was received by Sir Benjamin Bloomfield, who stated that he had the honour to inform him, that he was commanded by his Majesty to express to his Lordship the deep indignation which his Majesty felt at learning that a Police Magistrate of Dublin, with the countenance of an inconsiderable number of individuals, had, at the conclusion of the dinner at the Mansion House, presumed to propose a toast, which is considered by the bulk of the population of the country to be given in the spirit of hostility; and to assure his Lordship, that if the expression of his Majesty's indignation did not assume that exemplary character which was perhaps expected by the community, it was solely to be attributed to the determination originally formed by the King, to render his visit to Ireland a visit of peace and conciliation. Sir Benjamin stated, however, that his Majesty had commanded, that the individual principally offending should receive the severest possible reprimand, in his Majesty's name, with an intimation, that a repetition of the offence would entail a more serious visitation of his royal displeasure; and that it was the wish of the King, that these, his sentiments, should be communicated to the Catholic body by his Lordship."

The Censorship in France, which has been long in force for political journals, has now commenced operations on the *Petites Affiches*, the *Journal des Modes*, and the *Journal de Médécine:*—

"An extraordinary courier has brought us the following article which has been struck out of the *Journal des Modes*:—

"'The fashions at Paris become constitutional; our gentlemen wear boots *à l' Ipsilanti*—hats *à la Riego* have succeeded to the Bolivars—pantaloons *à la Quiroga* begin to appear. Our ladies have taken General Pepe under their protection, and no one is fashionable who has not a shawl *à la Pépé*.

"'The *Journal de Médécine* has been refused permission to speak of a work, of which the title is *Constitutionel Médécine*."—*(Le Regulateur,—a French Journal published in Madrid.)*

We understand that the Stanmer packet, from Lisbon, has brought, as passengers, the Austrian, Russian, and Prussian Ministers accredited to the Portuguese Government. This abrupt termination of their diplomatic functions has been produced by a violence committed on the residence of Baron Sturmer, the Austrian Charge d'Affaires whose windows were all broken by the populace at Lisbon, in consequence of his having refused to illuminate during the rejoicings there at the news of the King's having sworn to the Constitution. He presented, at the time, his complaint to the Cortes, who expressed their readiness to inflict punishment on the authors of the indignity, if they could be pointed out. Baron Sturmer was unable to do this; but conceiving the affront called for some reparation of a specific nature, he wrote to his Court for instructions, and received orders to obtain some further satisfaction from the Portuguese Government, or, if that was withheld, to quit Lisbon. We are unable to collect from any of the letters brought by the Stanmer, the nature of the reparation sought; but are left to conclude from his having left the capital that it was such as the Portuguese Government could not grant. It does not appear that the Russian and Prussian Ministers suffered from popular violence in the same manner that Baron Sturmer did, or that they made common cause with him in the representations to the Government. They did not, however, illuminate their houses on the occasion above mentioned, and have now, it is said, adopted the singular resolution of accompanying him on his departure from Lisbon. It remains to be seen how far this precipitate step will be sanctioned by their respective Courts.—*(Times.)*

We are sorry to observe, that the accounts both from England and Ireland concur in representing the weather as having been extremely unfavourable during the last fortnight. The wheat crops are said to be unusually abundant; but in Norfolk and many other districts, they are described as having suffered severely from heavy rains. There is good reason, however, for thinking that the damage will turn out to be much less than is now represented. But, in the meantime, the accounts in question have had a very powerful effect on the London market; and the price of wheat has risen within the last few days about 20s. a-quarter! Had this country enjoyed the inestimable advantage of a free corn trade, it is next to impossible that the worst harvest could have raised prices to this extent. But such is the vicious nature of the detestable system on which we are now proceeding, that the mere apprehension of a deficient crop is sufficient to spread famine and misery throughout the country. The average price of wheat in the London market a month since did not exceed 50s. a-quarter; but whatever may be the deficiency of the present crop—though it should be utterly destroyed—no individual dare bring a single bushel of foreign wheat to market till the price has reached 80s.; that is, until the price of wheat in England shall be about double its price in France, and in every other country of the world! We have thus voluntarily excluded ourselves from those markets where there is an excess of produce, and perversely refused to avail ourselves of that wise provision which Providence has made for equalising the variations of climates and of seasons. So long as this wretched system—a system which has rendered a bounteous harvest a curse to the farmer, and which prevents the other classes of society from guarding against the effects of scarcity—is persevered in, the country must continue to languish and decline. Heavy and oppressive as the burden of the National Debt unquestionably is, it is but a light evil when compared to the scourge of the corn laws.

Dr. KNOX.—On Thursday died, at Tunbridge, after a short and very painful illness, the Rev. Vicesimus Knox, D. D.; but the grave must not be permitted to close on this eminent writer, scholar, and divine, without a tribute, however imperfect, of respect and regret; he was ever an asserter of religious freedom. A zealous friend of the Establishment, (as his various Theological Treatises evince), he considered its perfect security consistent with the most liberal toleration of all denominations of Christians—an ardent lover of civil liberty, as asserted at the Revolution, and a warm philanthropist, all his works are interspersed either with the soundest constitutional principles, or with lessons of the purest benevolence. His polished style had long ranked him, as an author, among the classics of the country, especially in the department of *Belles Lettres*. In the pulpit he possessed a most commanding eloquence; in private life none conciliated more affection and esteem. There was a singleness of heart that displayed itself in all his words and actions; his manners were unassuming, and his habits unobtrusive; but when not under the influence of an occasional depression, there was a fervour in his language that gave a peculiar and a delightful animation to his conversation, which was enriched with all the stores of literature. The grand and distinguishing feature of his character was a noble independence of sentiment, that made him scorn the concealment of his opinions, (however injurious personally to himself might be their avowal), wherever and and whenever he felt, that the interests of learning, liberty, or truth were attacked.

Although his *Essays* were published forty years since, Dr. Knox had but recently completed his 68th year. He lived long enough, however, to see, and it was a source of high satisfaction to him, the present admirable state of the English Universities. His earliest efforts were to produce reform in their discipline. After encountering the usual opposition, which attends all who honestly and ably expose abuses, he had the gratification of finding his suggestions adopted, and their success complete. Another of his objects was to inculcate a general feeling of the *folly and wickedness of war*. It is a subject he frequently recurs to in his miscellaneous pieces. He translated a tract of Erasmus, entitled, "*Bellum dulce inexpertis*," and named it "*Antipolemus*." A respectable society have since been formed, who have taken the appellation of Antipolemists. The state of the world has certainly, of late, not been favourable to their merciful views. It is not intended in this hasty article to specify the numerous works of Dr. Knox; they have been too well received to make it necessary; few being more generally known. His last production was a pamphlet, written a few months since, upon the national advantages of "Classical Learning," a subject then likely to have come incidentally before Parliament. This composition may be taken, tho' produced upon a temporary occasion, as a fair specimen of the powers of the writer; for force of argument and splendour of diction, it has, perhaps, been rarely equalled, and certainly never surpassed.

The Scotsman, September 15.

THE MANŒUVRES of the ENGLISH ULTRAS.

THE struggle between Constitutional Principles and Despotism would soon be over, but for the *art* with which the credulous possessors of wealth are *managed*; and the insidious means which are used, to conciliate a support of the Faction in power. Ministers have entrenched themselves in positions which were never had recourse to before. In the present situation of things, there can be little hope of a change of Ministers—a measure so frequent in our history; though commonly of little benefit to the people. The Whigs—at least those which are staunch—are considered as a kind of *advanced guard* of the Radicals. The Tories have succeeded with the whole multiplied Corps of Corruptionists, in identifying themselves with the Government itself. They have drawn around them parallel after parallel; and have made the Magistracy, and the Church itself, little better than a *continuation* of the Ministry. They have rounded off their power as a *set* Establishment: and the *System* is carried to such an extent that the whole order of *dealings*, by which the *Millions* of Taxation are circulated back again among the people, are thrown into a prescribed channel of political *favoritism*. All that are quartered on this *Imperial* Power, and it necessary to work in all its jobbing purposes. Some little time ago, *The Courier* advised the dismission from office of all who were suspected of a *leaning* towards opposition principle in politics: and even all who were lukewarm in the "good cause." This plan has been acted upon with a vengeance; for preferment is now pitched upon the scale of political activity. Hence the multiplied subcriptions to the "Bridge-street Gang,"—where the *Loyal* Place-hunters may shew their" colors: the advertised Rewards for Murder: and Premium on Military Insubordination, &c &c They have established their licentious Press, as a terror to the whole world of moderation and diffidence—having adopted the old principle of Bonaparte, of acknowledging "no neutrals." "He that is not for me, is against me," is their cry;—letting "slip the dogs of calumny," to worry some and appal others.

Amid the strange events of our strange times, the establishment of such a journal as "*John Bull*," in DEFENCE OF GOVERNMENT is themost audacious and the most diabolical. The head emblems are *a Bible*, chained on the title page—for fear perhaps that it should *fly in their face* and, reposing on that, *a Crown*. We know that the Devil can *quote Scripture*; and we take this to be an illustration of his labors, as he carries it about with him—having so little at the "beck" of his memory. On the other hand, whether we are to read "the Crown reposing on Christianity;" or "Christianity surmounted by a Crown,"—we know not; but in either case, we do not think it fair or decent to thus "drag the Bible into such a *partnership*." What "*John Bull*" has to do with it—the weekly violator of every Christain precept—the eternal "Bearer of false witness against his neighbour."—what possible semblance, we say, there can be in *such pages*—beyond the circumstance of their being *both folded in quarto*—we will not hazard a conjecture. They have no nearer connexion than that of the *Bane* and the *Antidote*. Had any other scurrilous publication adopted such an emblem, they would beyond all doubt have been proceeded against for *Blasphemy*, by the *Vice Society*. It is well known that an infamous doggrel song, which went the round of certain Court Parties in *manuscript*, constituted the *first* attack on Mr. Bennet; and which had the following lines in its introduction:—

"Mr. GREY BENNET.
On Saturday se'nnight,
Went down in his dennet
To," &c. &c.

This was one of a hundred efforts, of a similar kind, aimed at the *peace* of different members of the Opposition; forming matters of private history, culled by those snakes which basked in the hospitality of the parties. This digested plan of calumniating private character, is said to answer the purposes of the party to admiration. The "*John Bull*" is the general office for the *Trade*; and the most poignant things generally undergo a private circulation, in a select party or committee, before they are sent forth to enlighten the public. His Majesty's Ministers, or their immediate connexions, are, beyond all doubt, more or less implicated in some things which transpire within the Sanctum Sanctorum of the Scandal Club; for it would be difficult to account for certain intelligence getting wind in the said quarter, except from the opening of *official sluices*. All the tactics of a Parliamentary Session are here handled, with an admixture of falsehood just sufficient to pervert the motives of men; and offering enough of truth to be able to obtain a certain credit for the whole. All the *violent Ultras* of the empire are *enclubbed:* and thus form a kind of English outpost to the Holy Alliance: for there can be little doubt that it is intended to bear this country down to a more assimilated condition of its state shackles with the Continental Powers. There is a kind of instinct in Corruption, that takes up the necessary steps for its own preservation; and there can be no question of the fact, that the ultimate preservation of the Constitutional Liberties of this country will become a more desperate and hopeless case, with every year's experience—that is, we shall gradually be further removed from REFORM—and more advanced on Revolution.

[*The News September*, 15.

LAWYER'S FEES.

In the course of a motion for reviewing the taxation of a solicitor's bill of costs, the circumstances of which we are not disposed to enter into, a discussion incidentally arose upon the subject of the fees paid to counsel. It appeared, by the statement of Mr. Agar, that, for some years past, a practice had prevailed, which was wholly at variance with any thing of which the Lord Chancellor, when he was at the bar, had any notion. It seems that counsel, instead of being paid their fees instanter, upon the delivery of their briefs, and more particularly with their instructions to draw bills, answers, and the various matters of pleading, are obliged to give credit to their clients—that a great part of the business of their clerks is the keeping running accounts with the solicitors. "Generally," said Mr. Agar, "when the counsel's demand reached a certain amount, they received regularly from the more respectable class of solicitors drafts upon their bankers for the money; but in many instances they were never paid at all." This had happened to himself to a very considerable amount, and he was sure the same thing had taken place with regard to many of his learned friends.

The Lord Chancellor appeared to be perfectly surprised at hearing this statement. He had no idea that any thing of the kind prevailed; he thought it a very improper practice. He recollected, when he was a very young man, one of the first fees which he ought to have received was for signing a plea. Having signed it, the attorney put his hand in his pocket, and, feeling about, expressed his regret at having forgot to bring any money with him; but from that day to the present he had never seen either the attorney or the fee. Generally speaking, no counsel in his time ever thought himself retained till he had actually received his fee; and, as an instance of this, he recollected the circumstance of a brief having been delivered to Serjeant Davy, without any indorsement of the fee that should have accompanied it. Some short time after, the client called upon the learned Serjeant, and asked him what he thought of his case. "Think of your case!" replied the Serjeant, "drily, Why, to tell you the truth, I have never been able to look any further into it than *here*—" taking up the brief, and pointing to the place where the fee ought to have made its appearance.

Mr. Agar said, the practice had got to an extent beyond any thing his lordship could imagine. The fact was, it was in a great measure unavoidable. The masters, in taxing the costs, allowed the counsel's fees according to the length of the proceedings they had drawn: so that the solicitors could not always know what counsel were entitled to. That practice had a most mischievous consequence with regard to the suitors, and made the proceedings of a Chancery suit unnecessarily expensive; for, if a counsel, employing his utmost ability, compressed a voluminous mass of matter into a very small compass, as he often might do by imposing upon himself additional labour, he would only receive for drawing a bill perhaps two guineas; whereas, if he recited and detailed, unnecessarily, a quantity of deeds and documents, swelling the records to an immoderate length, he would perhaps be allowed 16 or 20 guineas. That was one of the rules in the masters' office. In truth the masters in Chancery exercised no talent whatever themselves: they generally left the business to be transacted by their clerks. The whole practice of the court had been altered: formerly, the solicitors drew the bills, answers, and pleadings, themselves, & laid them before counsel to peruse & settle; but now the entire labor of drawing pleadings of every description devolved upon the gentlemen without the bar, the solicitors themselves doing little or nothing but laying the instructions and papers before them. When Lord Erskine increased the fees of the solicitors, it was an increase given for what they did not do. Formerly they had sixpence a folio for drawing the pleadings themselves—now they had a shilling a folio for doing nothing; the whole duty fell on the bar. He threw out these observations in the confident hope that they would, at some time hereafter, meet with the consideration of his Lordship & the other Judges of the Court.

The Lord Chancellor observed that when he was at the bar, he had paid more to the law-stationer for copying many of the bills he had drawn than the amount of the fees he had received for drawing them.

ATTORNIES.

Bricheno v. Thorpe.—This was a case somewhat of a singular and novel nature. A solicitor of the name of Day had served his clerkship with a Mr. Fisher, who was employed as attorney for the plaintiff in the above cause; and in the course of the duty he had occasion to copy some of the proceedings and documents in the cause, and consequently acquired a general knowlege of the plaintiff's case. Upon his coming out of his clerk-ship and setting up for himself, he was engaged as the solicitor for the defendant; and the motion now made was, that he should not be permitted to act as the defendant's solicitor, on the ground that as clerk to the plaintiff's solicitor, he had obtained that sort of information of which he might enable his client to avail himself in consequence of his previous situation in the office of his adversary's solicitor. The matter having been heard on both sides.

The Lord Chancellor refused to grant the prayer of the motion. He would not make a rule imperative upon one branch of the profession, which did not apply to another. Every one knew that counsel after having been engaged in a cause on one side, were frequently retained and obliged to give their services to the other. He had himself been placed in that situation. During a period of his practising at the Chancery Bar, it was his habit to attend the circuit, and whenever he had been engaged in a Chancery suit, which subsequently became the subject of litigation, by an issue or otherwise, upon the circuit, he uniformly applied to the solicitor of the party whose counsel he had been in the Court of Chancery, desiring to know whether it was intended to retain him in the court below? If he was not so retained, then, rather than not be in the cause at all, he felt himself at liberty to take a brief from the other party.

Mr. Agar informed his Lordship that no such delicacy prevailed now. A retainer in an original cause was not considered as a retainer in any interlocutory motions or subsequent proceedings. On the contrary, by the universally prevalent custom of the bar, counsel were obliged to take a brief from the solicitor who in the particular stages of the proceeding first offered it. This imposed upon them very painful and unpleasant duties. It often happened that a counsel, who had originally advised proceedings, was called upon to argue against the interest of the client by whom he had in the first instance been employed. The practice, to the extent it prevailed at present, had originated in a famous cause in which one of the parties retained all the leading counsel, so that the junior counsel held all the briefs for the other side in every future proceeding in the suit: it was, therefore, now a rule to take the first brief that offered upon any distinct proceeding, though the counsel had been engaged adversely on some prior occasion.

The Lord Chancellor expressed his astonishment at this system. He thought it was a situation of difficulty in which counsel ught not to allow themselves to be placed. With regard to the present motion, for the reason he had stated that he would not make a distinction between solicitors and counsel, he should refuse the application.

[*The Observer, Sept.* 10,

Selections.

EARL BRISTOL'S FAREWELL.

Greeve not, dear love, although we often parte,
But know, that Nature gently doth us sever,
Thereby to traine us up with tender arte
To brooke that day when we must part for ever.
For Nature, doubting we should be surprized
By that sad day, whose dread doth chiefly feare us,
Doth keepe us dayly schooled and exercised,
Lest that the fright thereof should overbeare us.

POSTERITY.

I DINED the other day with a friend who lives at Hampstead and returned to town in the evening (for my friend has the good sense to dine at four o'clock) by the pathway that leads across the fields to the Regent's Park. As I walked along, congratulating myself upon residing in a quarter of London to which so rural a scene is contiguous, I observed a board announcing that the adjoining ground was to be let on a building lease. This notice reminded me of what I had lately heard with much regret, that there was some intention of converting the whole of the beautiful prospect between the New Road and the hills into a mass of brickwork. The slightest impulse will send the mind on a long journey. From reflections thus casually suggested upon a change that I might yet live to witness, I soon passed on to speculate upon the many stranger revolutions that may be expected to occur, as well in the surface of the soil, as in the moral and political condition of the inhabitants, when I, and all that belongs to me, shall be "among forgotten things." Without stopping to inquire what forms the surrounding scene may assume to my children and their children, I at once pushed on to a remoter point, and asked, What will London be three or four centuries hence? What will England be?—what her power, and virtues, and opinions? Will he men of that day look back upon us their ancestors with pride, or with contempt? or will they disgrace us by their degeneracy? Will they still be for ever waging war upon the French, and taxes upon themselves? Will such things as Holy Alliances be known or tolerated? America too, what will she have become? Are there yet in store a couple of dozen protracted wars, and some hundred sea-fights, to settle the rival claims of her and England? Will the predictions of the philanthropist be realized in Africa? Will New South Wales, after passing through successive generations of pick-pockets, colonists, rebels, and republicans—will she at last, starting up in the spirit of ambitious insubordination, and girding her loins with her federal compact, become the seat of empire and renown, the seeds of which now lie ready for exportation in our gaols and transport-hulks? These, and similar meditations, occupied me during the remainder of my walk; and before I reached my own door, I had more than once heaved a wish, with the Macedonian conqueror, that, choosing my own time, I might be allowed to take just one interesting peep from my grave, in order to ascertain, not what the then world would say of me, but what I should think of it. The last Number of the New Monthly lay upon my table—I took it up, and having read the continuation of "Jonathan Kentucky's Journal," retired to rest. My brain was still busy with the thoughts of the evening—I was no sooner asleep than I became, *instanter*, the Editor of "The New Monthly Magazine." In that capacity I fancied myself to be in the act of inspecting some papers offered for insertion, when a person of a strange and indescribable appearance, whom I had not observed entering the room touched my elbow, and presented a letter, which, he said, he had particular instructions to deliver into my own hands. Having broken the seal, I turned round to ask if an immediate answer was required; but the messenger had vanished. The following were the contents of this mysterious communication:

To the Editor of the New Monthly Magazine.

Futurity-Hall, Aug. 3, 2200.

MR EDITOR,—I am not in the habit of intruding myself on the public; I am, on the contrary, by nature, of a proverbially retiring disposition—yet it is well known, that if flattery could have made me vain, I ought to entertain no mean opinion of myself; for not only did Shakspeare, Milton, Bacon, and the few other British writers with whom I am acquainted, compose their works professedly rather for me than for their contemporaries, but I am credibly informed, that myriads of authors besides, of every age and country, but whose names have never reached me have had the kindness to express themselves as peculiarly ambitious of my approbation—and in all the controversies upon their respective merits, have invariably referred the question to me as sole and final arbitrator. I have no doubt that several of your literary friends, both poets and others, entertain the same favourable opinion of my taste and judgment, and are generously devoting their time and talents for my instruction and amusement. Pray present my compliments to them (I wish I knew their names), and say from me, that I am fully sensible of their liberality, though I may never feel the benefits of it. However, as a small mark of my gratitude, I have determined, for once, to depart from my usual habits of silence and reserve; and as you and my other ancestors must doubtless be curious to get a glimpse of Old England in the 23d century, and to have an authentic specimen, however trifling, of the literary and social opinions of us moderns, I beg leave to inclose for your and their perusal, a few extracts from the last number of one of our monthly magazines—the "Old Hampstead." It is considered as one of the best conducted of our periodical publications, and far superior to its inveterate rival, the "Highgate Critic." In this judgment I am impartial, for I occasionally throw off an article for both; but the "Old Hampstead" has really more talent, and, besides, it is venerable to my imagination from its antiquity. It was established as far back as the year 2050, when the Hampstead side of the metropolis was first becoming, what it now unquestionably is, the centre of fashion and intellect. The first editor was Mr Stapleton Scott—a very worthy and intellectual person by all accounts—and who claimed to be lineally descended from a Sir Walter of the same name, who flourished in literature (as Stapleton used often to boast) between two and three hundred years before. This Sir Walter, by the by, wrote some pleasing poems, as far as I can judge from one or two extracts preserved in the lately-published "Specimens of the ancient Schools of English Poetry." His descendant also asserted that the old Baronet had amassed a large fortune, and acquired great reputation in his day (the latter of which alone devolved upon Stapleton), by a series of novels and romances; but hearing that they all were written in the Scotch dialect of the time, and dealt too much in dialogues between hags and marauders, I never felt inclined to read them.

I hope that what I write is perfectly intelligible to you. In fact, I have taken some pains to hit upon the exact degree of antiquation that may accord with the style of your age—a task for which, I flatter myself, I am not entirely unfit, as I often take up a volume of old Fielding, Goldsmith, Junius, and that venerable dame of blessed memory to the lovers of the marvellous, Anne Radcliffe. I have done the same with the following extracts—expunging modernisms, & substituting the ancient phraseology wherever I considered the alteration requisite. But, on the whole, our sturdy language wears well, and has been less affected by the shocks of time than many of your day predicted.

With compliments to the 19th century, I am,
Mr. Editor,
Ever your's POSTERITY.

"*From the Old Hampstead Magazine for Aug. 2200.*

"MISCELLANOUS.

"When I reside in the country, I am seldom thrown into trains of melancholy reflection upon the evanescence of human hopes and concerns—or(what is but an extension of the sentiment) upon the general tendency to decay in all the visible productions of nature. The reason, I take it, is, that in the case of vegetable mortality, the season of reproduction so regularly and rapidly succeeds—or, to adopt the expression of a celebrated living poet, "the death of the year" is so quickly followed by a glorious resurrection, that it were an idle and fastidious sorrow to mourn over what is less a loss than a temporary separation. It were as rational to pass every night of our lives in bewailing the decease of the sun. It is only where the spectator himself is on the eve of a final removal, either to another world, or to some distant land whence he may never return, that such a feeling should be indulged; and then, I allow, it is both natural and relieving, as we look for the last time upon the homeliest of the familiar objects around us, to heave a farewell sigh, and shed a parting tear. But I never pass many days in a large city, more especially in this gigantic metropolis, where every street and edifice reminds me of past ages, and is itself, as it were the monument of some dead generation, without being forcibly reminded of the lapse of time, and the vicissitudes it brings upon the affairs of men. Considered in this view, a stately capital, with its grand spires, and palaces, and squares, all in the most complete repair, becomes as strong and affecting an evidence of mortality, as if, with old Babylon, it lay in ruins and desolation, with nothing save a huge mound, like an ancient giant's grave, to mark the spot where all its glory was buried. In either case, the imagination will equally ask—Where are the builders? Where are the old joys, and hopes, and projects, that once revelled within these walls? Where the nowforgotten poet, that strutted in the prophetic assurance of immortal renown—or the young enthusiast, with his burning vows of eternal constancy and love—or the founders of the many races of extinct opinions, which they fondly imagined had been immovably fixed upon a time proof basis?—Alas, even their epitaphs are gone! and the sole remnants of their former existence, could we discover where they lay, would be a few handfuls of nameless dust!

"Such were the reflections that passed through my mind in rapid but mournful procession, as I looked down the other day from the steeple of Primrose church upon the circumjacent wilderness of buildings. (This noble structure, if I recollect right, was commenced in the last year of the reign of Stephen the Third, of glorious memory, A. D. 2096, and completed in the following year by his illustrious successor, Henry the Twelfth, the wisest and most accomplished prince, excepting his present gracious Majesty, that ever adorned the British Throne) I had ascended to this eminence in company with a friend, his wife, and their young family, who had lately arrived from Devonshire, and being suddenly recalled, were anxious to be enabled to say, on their return home, that they had seen the whole of London. We were accompanied by my ingenious neighbour, the author of "Isaac's Letters to his Great-Grandchildren," a writer who, in addition to his being a profound antiquarian, possesses the happy talent of enlivening every topic that he touches, by that style of genuine humour, in which we are confessedly so superior to any preceding age.

"The view was a glorious one; yet my constitutional melancholy began to break out, and I could not refrain from moralizing upon it. 'I have a painting (said I, turning to my Devonshire friend) of the scene beneath us, as ancient as the beginning of the nineteenth century—the good old days of Wellington and Nelson. It was then a rural scene. The mound over which we stand was, as the name imports, covered with primroses. Hither, on Sundays and holidays, the citizens of London, or to adopt the simple phraseology of the time, "numerous well-dressed persons of both sexes," delighted to resort. Happy and innocent times! Me thinks I still can see the cheerful groups moving along in tranquil procession, to enjoy their homely recreation, their little children trotting by their side, or sporting in the new-made hay upon the plain, or gaily clambering up the yellow mount, and returning, each with a glorious bunch of primroses in his hand. Alas! they little imagined what a change a few generations of bricklayers were destined to work upon this spot. The scite of yonder murky brewhouse was then a delicious tea-garden. In the adjacent lane, then a shady sequestered avenue, in which the grasshopper chirped a welcome to the strolling lovers, the lazy waggon now growls along. For the lowing herd we have now the bawling watchman—to shrubberies and hedgerows have succeeded files of hackney-coaches—and the very spot, perhaps, upon which the coy maiden of those days blushed her acceptance of the plighted vow, is now usurped by anti-pastoral barrels of pickled beef for exportation, or "all articles in the hardware line, for ready money only-" These changes make me sad. The enormous corpulency of our metropolis is, doubtless, a proud test of our opulence and power; still I can never recur to its effects upon our rural habits, without envying those simpler times, when the humblest and most central citizen could sally forth once a week to refresh his senses, and ventilate himself and his little ones, in a country excursion; but now interminable streets and squares fence him in on every point, and nature and fresh air have become a day's journey from Cheapside.'

"'And yet (returned my antiquarian friend, taking up the conversation) I have never repined at being condemned to live in the present age. I know something of the "good old times" of which you speak. Let not a sounding phrase impose upon us. Our ancestors of the nineteenth century may have had a few wise and virtuous men among them; but as a generation, they were barbarous and perverse. With what contempt do the philosophers of our days refer to their maxims of state and legislation—their eternal wars—their senseless restrictions upon commerce—their criminal code—their laws for killing men and preserving pheasants—their taxation, the child of glory and the parent of grumbling—their sinecures—their legal fictions—their special action on the case for calling a scoundrel by his proper name. What trifling with common sense! what tampering with human life! The sum act in those days was murder in a court of justice, and honour in a ball-room. You see that spot beneath us which still retains its primæval name, the once famous Chalk Farm. It was there that our "good old forefathers" used to meet and pistol one another upon principles which we are unable to comprehend. I shall not go in detail through the folly of their institutions; let a single fact suffice. The youth of those times were taught their first notions of government in the Republican writers of Greece and Rome; and when they came to man's estate, were certain of being pilloried or hanged if they ventured, in word or act, to manifest a distaste to monarchical establishments. The same spirit of perverseness disgraced their literature. I have sometimes taken up a volume of their now forgotten poetry, but at the first page have been compelled to fling away the unnatural trash in disgust. Their most popular poetry was the apotheosis of all that can be conceived most loathsome or abominable in wretchedness or in crime. Reprobates, who even then would not have been admitted into decent society, and who if indicted at the quarter-sessions, must have been sentenced to whipping and low diet, were versified into right good poetical heroes; and the records of their misdemeanours were (to use the critical cant of the day) "to last as long as the English language." What a complimentary presentiment of our morals and our taste! Nor was this generation only irrational; it appears to have been completely miserable. I read that suicide was one of the customs of the country. Only imagine what a fearful and precarious tenure must have been existence, when a man, though he should escape the vengeance of the laws, and his neighbour's spring guns, and his friend's bullet, was, after all, in hourly danger of blowing out his own brains. We laugh or shudder at these things; but they called themselves enlightened, and would have denounced as a fanatic speculator, any one who should hold (what we admit as self-evident truths) that capital punishments may be abolished without increasing crimes—that the laws should not favour partridges—that it is wiser to spend our money in drinking French wine, than in shedding French and English blood—that an appetite for military glory is the test of a barbarous age—that the democratic writers of antiquity are not the fittest manuals of allegiance—that poetry should not countenance beldames and ruffians—and, finally, that it was very unthinking in those who denied all this, to call themselves "a thinking people."

"*Music.*—Mamaboo, the celebrated violin player from Timbuctoo, who for the last four years has been performing in the principal capitals of Africa and Europe, made his first appearance before a British audience on the 20th ult. We found that fame had not belied his powers. Nothing can exceed the brilliancy of his execution. He was frequently and rapturously encored. Mamaboo is not only one of the most admirable musicians of his age, but we have it from good authority that he possesses the mind and manners of an accomplished gentleman. He speaks his own language with great elegance, and French and English with considerable fluency. One little trait of him is worth relating. The day after his arrival in London, when asked what national object of curiosity he was most desirous to visit, he feelingly replied, 'The grave of Clarkson.' He confirms our late statement. that a splendid monument to the memory of that illustrious philanthropist has been erected in the capital of Timbuctoo. The following is the inscription, as translated by Mamaboo. 'The Africans, now free and happy, remember the benefits conferred four hundred years ago upon their suffering ancestors by Thomas Clarkson, an Englishman.' And yet perhaps the single specimen of the civilization of modern Africa, as manifested in the talents of this interesting stranger, should be contemplated as a more valuable and affecting memorial of our countryman's merits, than the most gorgeous tribute that architecture could bestow."

"*Antiquities. Velocipede.* A Fellow of Cambridge has just published an interesting Treatise upon the origin and use of this curious instrument, respecting which the opinions of antiquarians have been, so long divided. The prevailing notion of late has been, that it was a mere plaything of our ancestors; but the present writer advances a different theory, which he certainly supports with considerable ability and research. The substance of his doctrine may be shortly stated: He produces incontestable documents to shew, that the period when the Velocipede first appeared in England was in the nineteenth century, towards the close of what was denominated the 'Peninsular war.' (It may be necessary to inform some of our readers, that this war was conducted in Spain, under the anspices of Wellington, a well-known general of his day; and that its successful result was to give a timely check to the ambitious encroachments of Napoleon Bonaparte,) 'Now,' says our author,' the enemy being, at the commencement of the contest, superior in cavalry, (an historical fact) is it not quite natural to assume, that the Government would buy up all the spare horses in the kingdom, and ship them off to reinforce the British army? My conclusion, therefore, is, that in the general scarcity of horses, caused by this necessary measure, Velocipedes were invented to supply their place. This conclusion is corroborated by three most powerful circumstances: First, There is extant a coloured engraving, bearing date about the period in question, in which a Royal Duke is represented as travelling from London to Windsor on a velocipede. Is it to be imagined, that a prince of the blood would not have procured a horse, if the substitute were not the familiar vehicle of the higher classes? Secondly Velocipedes fell into disuse shortly after the conclusion of the war; and, Thirdly, I find, by the parliamentary records, that about the same time the agricultural tax was repealed—a tax, let me say, which our ancestors, notwithstanding their ignorance of the first principles of political economy, would never have imposed, had not the pressing demands of the state for those animals been such as to justify the apparent impolicy of the measure.' On the whole, we are rather disposed to concur with this ingenious antiquarian."

"AMERICA.

"*To the Editor of the Old Hampstead Magazine.*

London July 17, 2200.

"Mr. Editor,—I cannot refrain from making a few observations upon a letter signed Columbus, inserted in your last, wherein the writer, as it appears to me, has been seduced by his national prepossessions into a strain of very invidious comparison, and into many unfounded conclusions upon the subject of the respective merits of America and England.

"The first point that he introduces, and on which he seems especially to pique himself, is, 'the superior courtesy and refinement of manners, which so pre-eminently distinguish the American gentleman from the less fortunate inhabitant of every other quarter of the globe. Really, Mr. Editor, this is going rather too far. This is the first time I ever heard it was a misfortune to have been born an Englishman; and even if it were so, I should not deem it 'pre-eminently courteous' in this American 'gentleman,' to make a voyage across the Atlantic for the purpose of telling me so. I know not what Columbus's notions of refinement may be, but I sincerely pray, that the youth of Old England may long continue uninfected by the finical airs and jaunty gait, and effeminate babble, and sentimental languor, and superhuman grimace, of the Transatlantic coxcombs that infest our drawing-rooms.

"He goes on: 'Even the boasted "British fair" consider their attractions incomplete, unless their minds have received a final polish in the brilliant circles of Washington and Philadelphia, and their persons a final fascination from the unrivalled productions of the American loom.' Mr. Editor, in answer to [illegible] superiority of American manners and manufactures, I appeal to all (except the ladies, who will never lis-

ten to reason) whether English conversation and English stuffs have not always been allowed, by the most competent judges, to be fully equal (in my opinion they are far superior) to any thing in that way that we have seen imported from America and if the 'British fair' have had the folly to think otherwise, does not Columbus see that it is, and has been from time immemorial, a part of woman's nature to despise every thing native, and to dote upon whatever is foreign. They must have foreign fashions, foreign phrases, foreign attitudes, foreign perfumes, foreign shrubs & flowers; even in daily conversation, the indelible character of their sex breaks out, and, try to fix their minds upon what you will, they are sure to fly off to something foreign to the subject. It is hence, believe me, and not from the intrinsic beauty or value of the articles, that we see our wives and daughters bedizened in Kentucky gauze, and East Florida satin, and Susquehana lace, and head dresses *à l' Illinois*, and the various other items of Transatlantic frippery.

"Columbus complains of our travelling: he rails at the insolence of our waiters and hostlers, and descants in a strain of sensitive sublimity upon the transcendant horrors of a double-bedded room, 'an abomination never heard of in his native land.' In answer to this exquisite tirade, I shall merely ask him, if he ever chanced to hear of the homely Jonathan of days of yore, who never grumbled at making one of three-in-a-bed, and would have been affronted at its being hinted to him that he was not enjoying substantial comfort. I shall not follow Columbus through his pompous detail of the political importance and resources of the American empire, nor through his rapturous eulogiums upon the American schools of painting and sculpture, and upon 'the generations of statesmen, philosophers, and poets, whose names have shed a lustre upon the land that produced them.' As to some of the facts asserted, I shall only say, that, judging from a single specimen, I must allow his countrymen to possess the inventive faculty in a high degree, while his reasonings and general views seem to savour more of the exploded absurdities of three or four centuries ago, than of the juster notions that distinguish the present philosophic and enlightened age.

"Your constant Reader,
"BRITANNICUS"

"LITERATURE.

"*To the Editor of the Old Hampstead Magazine.*

"SIR,—Your inhuman allusion to me in your late stricture upon modern poetry was too palpable to be misunderstood. I have therefore to inform you, that my poem was submitted to the public at the ardent solicitations of several literary friends, whose judgments are not inferior to that of any periodical critic in the kingdom. But I never expected that it could please the present degenerate taste. I told them what I now tell you, that it was written for posterity, and to the decision of an impartial posterity I confidently appeal.

July 5, 2200. "Yours,
"ANTHONY SANGUINE."

New Monthly Magazine, Sept. 1.

Poetry.

THE RUINS OF PŒSTUM.

AN OXFORD PRIZE POEM—1821.

Mid the deep silence of the pathless wild,
Where kindlier nature once profusely smiled,
The eternal temples stand—untold their age,
Untraced their annals in the historic page,
And that around them stood now far away,
Single in ruin, mighty in decay!
Between the mountains and the azure main,
They claim the empire of the lonely plain,
In solemn beauty through the clear blue light
The Doric columns rear their massive height—
Emblems of strength untam'd--yet conquering Time,
Has mellowed half the sternness of their prime,
And bad the lichen and the ruins lone
Embrown with darker tints the vivid stone;
Each channel'd pillar of the fane appears
Unspoil'd, yet soften'd by consuming years,
So calmly awful, so serenely fair,
The gazer's heart still mutely worships there.
Not always thus—when beam'd beneath the day
No fairer scene than Pœstum's lovely bay,
When her light soil bore fruit of every hue,
And twice each year her far-famed roses blew;
While bards her blooming honours loved to sing,
And Tuscan zephyrs fanned the eternal spring.
Proud in her port the Tyrians moored their fleets,
And health and commerce filled her peopled streets;
While here the rescued mariner adored
The sea's dread sovereign Poseidonia's lord,
With votive tablets decked yon hallowed walls,
Or sued for justice in her ample halls
There stood on high the white robed flamen—there
The opening portal poured the choral prayer.
While to the o'er-arching heaven swelled full the sound
And incense blazed, and myriads knelt around.
'Tis past--the echoes of the plain are mute,
E'en to the herdsman's call and shepherd's flute.
The toils of art, the charms of nature fail,
And death triumphant rides the tainted gale;
From the lone spot the trembling peasants haste;
A wild the garden, and the town a waste.
But these are still the same—alike they mock
The invader's menace, and the tempest's shock.
Such, ere the world had bowed to Cæsar's throne,
Ere yet proud Rome's all-conquering name was known
They stood; and fleeting centuries in vain
Have poured their fury o'er the enduring fane.
Such long shall stand, proud relics of a clime.
When man was glorious, and his works sublime;
While in the progress of their long decay,
Thrones sink to dust, and nations pass away.

SONG*.—BY T. CAMPBELL.

THE brave Roland!—the brave Roland—
False tidings reach'd the Rhenish strand
That he had fall'n in fight;
And thy faithful bosom swoon'd with pain,
O loveliest maiden of Allemayne,
For the loss of thine own true knight.

But why so rash has she ta'en the veil,
In yon Nonnenwerder's cloisters pale?
For her vow had scarce been sworn,
And the fatal mantle o'er her flung,
When the Drachenfells to a trumpet rung—
'Twas her own dear warrior's horn.

Woe, woe! each heart shall bleed, shall break!
She would have hung upon his neck,
Had he come but yester-even;
And he had claps'd those peerless charms
That shall never, never fill his arms,
Or meet him but in heaven.

Yet Roland the brave, Roland the true,
He could not bid that spot adieu;
It was dear, still midst his woes;
For he loved to breathe the neighb'ring air,
And to think she blest him in her prayer,
When the Halleluiah rose.

There's yet one window of that pile,
Which he built above the nun's green isle,
Thence sad and oft look'd he,
(When the chant and organ sounded slow)
On the mansion of his love below,
For herself he might not see.

She died!—He sought the battle-plain;
Her image fill'd his dying brain,
When he fell, and wish'd to fall:
And her name was in his latest sigh,
When Roland, the flower of chivalry,
Expired at Roncevall.

*The tradition which forms the substance of these stanzas is still preserved in Germany. An ancient tower, on a height, called the Rolandseck, a few miles above Bonn, on the Rhine, is shewn as the habitation which Roland built in sight of a nunnery, into which his mistress had retired on having heard an unfounded account of his death.

[*Continued from our last.*]

ADJOURNED INQUEST ON RICHARD HONEY.

FOURTH DAY.—Tuesday, Aug. 21.

The jury met at the White Horse Inn, at Knightsbridge, at one o'clock. It was the intention of the jury to have proceeded from this place, accompanied by the Coroner, to the barracks, there to be present at the inspection of the troops by the witnesses. At one o'clock several of the jury had arrived, and very soon after that hour the whole of them were assembled. It was, however, within a few minutes of two before the Coroner made his appearance. The jury, afraid of being delayed beyond the hour appointed for the inspection of the troops, had, before the Coroner's arrival, agreed to adjourn from the White Horse to the Rose and Crown, and a notice to that effect was posted up outside the door of the former place. Before the jury acted upon this determination the Coroner arrived, and preceded by him the jury went towards the barracks. We should here observe, that some time before this the gates of the barrack-yard were closed, and, as we understood, preparations had commenced within for drawing up the troops. Several of the witnesses were already in attendance, and waited opposite the gates with their tickets of admission. Mr. Alderman Waithman, Sir Richard Phillips, and some other gentlemen, who have been present at the inquest every day, were also in attendance; but it was not, we understood, the intention of any of them to seek for admission within the barrack-yard. At 2 o'clock the jury, preceded by the Foreman and their Coroner, went on to the gates. On knocking for admission one of the gates was opened, and some few words passed with the soldier by whom it was guarded. What those words were we were not near enough to hear, but immediately after the door was closed, and the Coroner and Jury proceeded to a small door leading to the barrack yard. There the Coroner having knocked, the door was opened by a dragoon, who demanded his business. The Coroner told him, that the Jury which had sat to ascertain the cause of the death of Richard Honey were in attendance, and requested to be admitted to see the inspection of the troops by the witnesses, and desired him to take a message to this effect to his commanding officer. The dragoon shut the door, and after a short pause it was again opened, when an officer made his appearance a little way within the gate. Addressing himself at first to the soldier near him, he said, "Coroner must wait a little;" but perceiving the Coroner standing in the door way, he observed, very politely, "You must wait for a short time, Sir." The door was again closed, and in a few moments was re-opened. The sentinel again presented himself, and asked the Coroner whether he had a ticket of admission. The Coroner replied, "Why, I give the tickets." Upon this the door was again closed, and in the interim some of the Jury suggested that they should get tickets. Some tickets were given to them, which, on again demanding admission, they presented. The Coroner then entered, and was followed by several of the Jury. Some, on being admitted, presented their cards; others had none to present. The officer who stood inside, seeing several of the Jury coming in at the same time, said to the sentinel, "None must be admitted who have not the tickets, and they must come in one by one." Those Gentlemen of the jury who stood in front, some with and some without tickets, were here rather rudely pushed back by several dragoons, but not appearing to retreat as quickly as was expected, an officer said in a harsh and menacing tone, "Solders, do your duty." This order was no sooner given than such of the jury as still continued in front were most rudely repelled by the soldiers, one of whom struck a juror a violent blow on the face with his fist, with such force as would have knocked him down if he had not been held up by those behind. Some of the jury had by this time got in, but three or four who stood in the door way were forcibly driven back, and the door shut in their faces. After a few moments, it

was again opened, and the other jurors who had got tickets were admitted. Those who had not were excluded. The violence thus offered to the persons of the jurymen was observed by some of the crowd of about twenty-five or thirty persons who were outside, and who expressed their disapprobation by some hisses and cries of "shame!" The jury and the Coroner remained in the barrack-yard for a short time, but were not admitted to see any of the witnesses or the troop, except those who were stationed inside the door.

The jurors admitted were asked for tickets, and it was stated to them that none would be received but such as were signed with the names of the bearers. This, we understood, was complied with by the Coroner signing the tickets with the names of those present; but even this was not held sufficient, and they were told that none but witnesses could be admitted. The Jury were then told that they must withdraw, or that they would be put out by force. The jury at length came out evidently indignant at the treatment they had received. They soon after assembled at the Rose and Crown Inn; but the room there not affording sufficient accommodation, they adjourned to the Old King's Head.

Some angry discussion now followed. The forman of the jury and several of the jurymen conceived that they were trifled with. The witnesses Deane, M'Gowran, and Samuel Green, complained that notwithstanding their tickets from the coroner they were not admitted into the barracks, and the refusal was accompained by insult.

Mr. Sheriff Waithman, I requested tickets for 14 or, or 15 individuals, prior to their being sworn; and as it was stated at the time that they would be admitted, I hold the refusal to be a gross violation of the justice, and of the solemn engagement entered into by the Secretary of State, or, at least, by Mr. Hobhouse, as well as an insult to the Jury,, and to every person concerned. In this country, if a demand were made for a whole regiment to be drawn up, in the face of the world in order that all persons might assemble, to identify an evil doer, it has been constanly complied with. I have seen this done myself. I have seen a whole regiment drawn out to identfy a man who stole a piece of dowlas, "of filthy dowlas." But in this case, a man is killed, and the Secretary of State tells you you shall have an inspection, with a limitation, that is, the witnesses are to be shut in, and you are to be shut out. We are next told, that the Magistrates cannot guess to what extent the inspection might be carried. Why, is there no confidence to be put in a Jury? and if not in a Jury, is no confidence to be put in a Coroner? Is it to be supposed that he would forget his oath, and abuse his office, by admitting persons in an indifinite manner? Such conduct is not to be endured; and it is for the jury to consider how far they can vindicate their own honour and character in the face of the country.

After some farther conversation, it was agreed that the Coroner and the Foreman of the Jury should go over to the barracks.

After a lapse of about ten minutes they returned, and the Jury having again resumed their seats,

The Coroner said—"Gentlemen I have been over to the barracks, and have to inform you, that the regiment will be drawn out very soon, and as many witnesses as you shall have sworn will be admitted within an hour; which time, I think, will be enough for getting ready those witnesses whom it may be proper to send over."

The Foreman: Gentlemen, as you did me the honour of sending me to accompany the Coroner, I feel it my duty to inform you of what took place as far as I am concerned. When we went to the gate the Coroner knocked, and told the soldier who attended to say that the Coroner and the Foreman of the Jury waited for admission. The soldier took the message, and very soon after Colonel Cavendish, I think it was, came down, and said that the Coroner only could be admitted. The Coroner did go in, and I followed some steps. The Coroner went up, but I was not permitted to follow. I asked, was I to wait there for his return, and I was told to wait, which I did till he came back. I only mention this, gentlemen, that you may know what was done as far as your Foreman was concerned.

It was here announced that the witnesses who had tickets, and who had been admitted into the barracks, were detained, and would be so, till it was communicated from the Coroner that there were no more witnesses to be examined. This excited considerable indignation. One of the witnesses who had returned from the barracks, stated that they were treated in the most insulting manner, and that they were all confined in a sort of room under the building. This gave rise to considerable warmth of expression between Mr. Alderman Waithman, the Coroner and some of the Jury, who said they had been most shamefully insulted.

Alderman Waithman: All this may be very pretty; but still I say the jury are trifled with. They have been summoned here for two o'clock, and now it is five, and notwithwstanding that several witnesses have come a great way, at considerable inconvenience, in order to be examined, still the troops are not yet drawn out of the stables. The witnesses who have been sent over are, as you have been told, subjected to an examination by a board of officers & are to be inspected by the Bow-street police. I say this is a farce; and I might add something worse: the witnesses are in confinement. No one can imagine that the ends of justice are sought by such means; on the contrary, it is done by some persons on the other side, to answer their purposes.

The Foreman.—We saw some of the witnesses opposite, who seemed to be much alarmed at their being detained there so long, and they said it must be the fault of the jury. I assured them the fault was not ours, but that of the red-coats, and that we did what we could not to have them detained.

The witnesses were then examined who had seen the soldiers. One of them, a Mr. Jones, was so much frightened by the long confinement he had undergone in the barracks that he could not give his evidence for a short time. He deposed that he was desired by the magistrates and the commanding officer to walk a long the ranks. There were four troops. On going up the first rank, he thought he knew one of the officers as the gentleman whom he saw on the 14th inst: but was not convinced that he was the same. He wished to view this person again, and requested the commanding officer to permit him, but he refused, alleging that his orders were imperative to allow but one inspection of the troops. The Magistrates protested against this, and the witness examined the officer again; but he could not swear to him. Several others then stated that they thought they had recognised the men, but could not swear positively to them.

Wm. Alexander, a lad, deposed that he had recognised the young officer who had shot the man—Josiah Dean said the soldiers were so muffled up in their long cloaks that he could not distinguish an officer from a private soldier.

W. Spratt said, he saw the officer who shot the man in the morning at the barracks, and stated the circumstance to several who were near him, but he could not identify him when in line, because there was not sufficient light.

After the examination of the witnesses, it was agreed to that the adjutant. Mr. T. Emans, should be summoned and desired to bring the muster and orderly book of the 14th and 21st instant. Another resolution was also agreed to, that Mr. Birnie and Mr. Stafford do also attend—The inquest adjourned at ten o'clock to two o'clock on Wednesday, to the New Inn, Edgeware road. It was nearly seven o'clock before the examination of the soldiers by the witnesses was concluded.

FIFTH DAY Wednesday, Aug. 22.

The Jury assembled at two o'clock this day.

Mr. Emans, Adjutant and Lieutenant of the First Life Guards, was sworn, and deposed as follows:—I was on duty yesterday at the barracks, and saw every one of the witnesses inspect the troops; I walked with each witness to notice what they had to say when they stopped; the Magistrates attended them all the time. I saw them stop occasionally and look at the officers; there were more officers present than I have mentioned as having been employed on the 14th, for the whole regiment was ordered out; every officer's name was taken down who was pointed out; Mr. Birnie was the person who took the names down; I believe that some of the officers who were pointed out yesterday were among those whose names I have given in to the Jury as having been on duty; I cannot state the names; they are in the possession of the commanding Officer; the witnesses did not all fix upon one man, nor near; the witnesses were dismissed one by one after inspecting the troops; I say upon my oath that there was not one officer removed; not a man shifted his position; there were five Captains present, fifteen Subalterns, besides Quarter-Masters, and 267 men mounted. All were there but those who were so dreadfully mauled and pelted with brick-bats. One man had his leg broke, and another was struck in the face so severely, that it was only yesterday the doctor could pronounce that he was not in danger of a lock-jaw. The statements in the public prints of the ill-treatment of witnesses was totally without foundation. They were treated in the most civil manner, and directed by the Magistrates as to the best mode of examining the troops; there were five men absent in the hospital in consequence of wounds received. There were 37 men wounded altogether and seven horses; the wounds were from blows with brickbats or stones. Every man was mounted in the same manner yesterday as on the 14th; there were 12 men cloaked yesterday in each troop, but I cannot say whether there was the same number cloaked on the 14th. I asked witnesses after the inspection if they were satisfied, and

they said they were: some of them went away, and said they would not wait for the jury or any body. I did not observe any one laugh when the witnesses were inspecting.

Richard Birnie, esq. examined.—He knew nothing of the death of the unfortunate man of his own knowledge. He attended yesterday at the horse-barracks, by order of the Secretary of State, to see that the witnesses, who had tickets from Mr. Stirling & Mr. Biggs, had free access to examine the officers and soldiers. There was some delay in parading the men, in consequence of no answer being received from you, Mr. Stirling, to a note from the Secretary of the State's Offices, suggesting whether it would not be better to defer the inspection till all the witnesses had been examined. The delay did not arise out of any disrespect to the coroner or jury. The witnesses were admitted, and put into one room; I did not see the place; one of them whose name I think was Jones, complained the room was inconvenient. and I went and got the riding-school for them, and they had a passage—a shady place, to walk about in, where I walked myself. Whenever the witnesses intended to identify any person they stopped, and the commanding officer directed the adjutant to take down the name of the person identified, which he did, at least I suppose so, for he wrote always. I generally walked before the witnesses to give them countenance. I shall be ready at any moment if you want me without the formality of a summons. I have already stated that I heard the name of Lieutenant Gore mentioned, but it was not in an official way, and, as I never saw the gentleman, I cannot state it in the way of evidence.

The examination of witnesses for the defence was resumed. There were only two, namely, Mr. Cole Humbert, who lives at the Hyde park-hotel, & who is a military surveyor & draughtsman on half-pay; and Marens Calder, porter at the same hotel. Both of these witnesses, saw the affray of Cumberland-gate from windows of the hotel, and they swore that stones were thrown at the military ten minutes before they fired and so far from aiming at particular individuals, the soldier fired above the heads of the dense crowds that obstructed, insulted, and assaulted them. Had they not done so, the loss of lives would have been incalculable. They saw a man with colours knocked down; but he got up immediately, and waved the colours to and fro.

It was now proposed to call Mr. Stafford, head-clerk, at Bow-street, in order to ascertain the persons who had been pointed out by the witnesses at the Barrack-parade; but Mr. Stafford having gone out, the jury adjourned at ten at night till Friday.

SIXTH DAY.—FRIDAY, AUGUST 24.

The Coroner and jury having assembled at half-past two, the first witness called was Mr. John Stafford, chief clerk at Bow-street police-office. He attended on Wednesday the 21st at the barracks of the Life Guards, in consequence of the soldiers having been turned out for the inspection of the witnesses. Some individuals of the corps were pointed out; but I cannot call it identifying, as the witnesses spoke so very doubtingly. The witness Jones, after a good deal of hesitation, pointed out one, his expression was this: "the only countenance I see resembling that of the person who fired, is that of this man (pointing) but mind, I don't mean to swear to him." The name of the officer was Cornet Fletcher. Mr. Jones did not point out any other person. The next witness who spoke at all to any one, was Jones Pooke; the intervening witnesses did not speak at all. Mr. Pooke stopt and said, "this is like the officer to whom I spoke." I inquired the name of that person, and was informed his name was Hartley, a private in the regiment. The next witness was William Cleaver: he looked very attentively along the line, and he stopt and said, "I was not in the situation to swear, but I believe this is he;" he added, I have only a faint recollection; I inquired the name of that person of the Adjudant, and was told it was Lieut. Gore. The next witness was Wm. Spratt, who went up and down and looked attentively, but did not identify any one; I don't mean that he made no remark, but he did not identify any one. I can't charge my memory with what he said; I made no memorandum. Henry Montague was the next that spoke. He stopt and said, "I think that is the man who levelled his piece towards Honey."

Juror: Allow me to ask you as to Spratt, whether he was about to point out an officer, and others pointed out another so much like the first, that he could not tell which was the first? Witness; I saw him look attentively at one officer and then at another, and afterwards look to the first.

Mr. Alderman Waithman: It would be of advantage to know who the witness looked so attentively at.

Mr. Stafford continued: The person pointed out by the last witness was Fitton, a private, I think the man who levelled his piece towards Honey.

Mr. Waithman: Montague said here there was one in the front and one in the rear so much alike he could not tell which was which.

Mr. Stafford proceeded—The next witness was Mr. Alexander. He said, pointing to an officer, "I saw him fire the pistol just before I saw the man's death." That officer was Lieutenant Gore. I did not see the men guash their teeth at the witness. I did not see the officer turn his head from the witness; the witness was not asked whether he could positively swear to the man; he might have laid his hand on the horse's head, as others did; I don't know; he went round like the other witnesses; I don't know whether he said, when asked to go down again, that he would look no further—he was satisfied. The next witness was Francis M'Gowran, who said, "I believe from his stature and look that is the man," pointing to Lieutenant Cox. No other witness spoke to any individual; I attended as a clerk to the magistrates. I recollect a witness of the name of Samuel Green. There was one of the name of Deane besides. I recollect Mr. Green going round, but he did not identify any person. There were several observations made by witnesses; all I know of Mr. Dean was, that he looked attentively up and down very earnestly; but I did not hear him say any thing.

Foreman (addressing the Coroner)—It is evident now that it would have been of great moment if the jury had been present at the inspection; much time would have been saved to you and the jury, as well as more satisfaction given to the public.

Juryman—Did you accompany all the witnesses round?

Witness—I cannot swear that I accompanied all, but I did the most. I cannot say I was at the elbow of every one; but I was present during the whole time. If I recollect right I think it must have been after four o'clock before the witnesses began to go round; the examination closed as nearly as I can recollect at half past seven; I don't recollect any officer being cloaked on that occasion; there were several privates cloaked; no witnesses declined going round on account of its being too dark; if any said so it was false; I remember seeing a witness of the name of Hombert there; he came I understood, with a ticket signed by the Coroner. Several persons who were there said they had not been examined. Mr. Hombert said he could not identify any person, and there was no use in his passing up the line.

Adjutant Thomas Emans was again examined, and deposed as to the persons who identified some of the officers. Jones pointed out sub-Lieut. Fletcher; Pook pointed out John Hartley, a private; Cleaver pointed out sub-Lieut. Gore, Spratt, looked hard at sub-Lieut. Lock; Henry Montague pointed out John Fitton, a private. The boy, Alexander, fixed almost at once on sub-Lieut. Gore; and Macgowran indentified Lieutenant Cox. Lieutenant Perry and Lieutenant Gore went out with the detachments that day. I have heard that Lieutenant Gore was the officer who commanded the detachment at Cumberland-gate on that day. I should rather think he did so, as I saw Lieutenant Perry turn to Kensington. Lieutenant Gore does not wear a Waterloo medal. He was not in the army when that battle was fought. The privates always carry pistols with them when called out by the civil power.

Robert Raymond sworn: I live at 252, Oxford-street, and am a cook. I saw the procession advance towards Cumberland-gate, as I was standing at the top of my own house, about 150 yards from the gate. I saw the first disturbance there. It appeared to me that the people attending the funeral wished to have it come down Oxford-street, and then I saw the soldiers strike the people. After some confusion the hearse passed on towards Tyburn turnpike. When the soldiers joined the hearse at the gate, the firing commenced. I was at too great a distance to see who was wounded. Several shots were fired before I could perceive that any stones were thrown. It is impossible to tell how many stones were thrown. On the witness's cross-examination, he merely repeated his direct evidence, adding that at the time of the scuffle at the gate, he did not perceive that any stones or brickbats were thrown.

Edward Scott: I live in Jewin's-place, Cripplegate, and am a stable-keeper. I saw an officer shoot deceased. I saw two or three young men struck with the swords at the corner of Park-lane; but I don't know whether they were cut or not. The procession passed through, and the soldiers still kept cutting at, and driving the people from one part of the street to another. I saw one of the Oxford Blues horses fall down by a trip, coming out of the gate. The officer threatened to cut me, then passed me, turned himself half on his saddle, levelled and fired his pistol. I did not see the man fall; but I heard the people cry out "You have shot a man." The officer then rode in amongst the party of soldiers. Soon

after that they fired several times, and the mob began to throw stones and brickbats at the soldiers.

Thomas Rutherford.—I live at Knightsbridge barracks; I am a servant to Mr. Gore; I am his batman, and it is my bnsiness to keep his horse and accoutrements in order. It appeared, from the examination of this witness, that the Jury considered his answers very unsatisfactory, and therefore wished them altogether expunged. This was over-ruled. Witness then said, that he did not know the colour of his master's hair, whether it was light or dark, but thought it was dark; did not know his master's age, whether he was 16 or 60, nor whether he wears whiskers, or not; should know him if he met him in plain clothes; his master was dressed on the twenty-first in the same way as on the fourteenth; he has never been shaved. On the 14th of August he had the usual uniform of his regiment on. It is mostly usual for officers, when going on such duty as Mr. Gore was employed on the 14th of August to have pistols with them; but he, being a young officer, never had a pistol belonging to him since he joined the regiment. I will declare on my oath that he had not a pistol of his own, or belonging to any other individual, in his holsters when he went out on the 14th instant, neither had he when he returned. Mr. Gore has a cloak, but he did not wear it on that day. I have known officers go on the King's guard without pistols. Mr. Gore has been 13 months in the regiment. I do not know that any particular time is allowed to elapse before officers are supplied with pistols. I was not on duty on the day in question.

When the Coroner read his notes to the witness,

A juror observed, that he had omitted the statement that the officer had never been shaved.

Coroner: What has that to do with the murder of the man?

Mr. Waithman: It has much to do with this point, to show what young, unfledged boys, are sent upon occasions which may endanger the the lives of his Majesty's subjects.

The Examination proceeded—My master has two horses; he rode the same horse on the 14th and 21st. The horse he rode is a light bay, his other horse is black.

Christopher Fordge: I am a corporal in the regiment and was on duty on the 14th instant. I was stationed at Cumberland gate. There were ten privates, two corporals, and a trumpeter. There were eight of these at the Oxford-street side, and four inside the gate in the Park. The Officer who commanded us was Mr. Gore. The mob twice came forward to shut the gate, and we had great difficulty, being obstructed by a number of horsemen, who formed the procession. In opening the gate my horse got his head cut; I do not know by whom, but I was obliged to dismount and lead him towards the magazine. I was assailed with stones as I went along. I got assistance to stop the blood; went to the barracks, and saw no more.

By the Foreman: I did not see Mr. Gore fire a pistol that day. I presume he had no pistols with him. I am certain he had not, either of his own or borrowed. I heard him say he had neither cloak nor pistol. The trumpeter has pistols. He may be twenty, but not thirty; he is a light man; his hair is light; I cannot answer whether he has whiskers. My horse bled five quarts, and must have been cut with a knife. If he were cut with a sabre I must also have been hit. I did not see any knives or swords in the hands of any of the crowd. I saw only bricks and stones with them, and I am satisfied the cut was not inflicted by either stone or brick. I never knew Lieut. Gore on duty to be without his pistols before. He was on parade the day of the inspection, dressed as on the 14th.

Mr. Blaikie now suggested an adjourment to Monday.

The Foreman proposed that Sir R. Baker and Colonel Cavendish should be summoned on Monday: agreed to.

The Jury then, at a quarter after eleven o'clock adjourned till this day, two o'clock, at the same place.

[*The Observer*,—*August* 26.

ADJOURNED INQUEST ON RICHARD HONEY.

SEVENTH DAY.—MONDAY, AUG. 27.

The Coroner's Jury assembled, pursuant to adjournment, at two o'clock this day, at the New Inn, Edgeware-road.

Mr. Adolphus, the barrister, and Mr. Henson, jun. appeared on the part of the Life Guards.

Mr. Blakie (a juror) said, if solicitors and lawyers were suffered to attend this Court on the part of persons who might be implicated, the Inquest would probably be procrastinated to a most unreasonable length.

Mr. Adolphus said, he would maintain that he had a right to act as counsel in that Court; but since the subject had been broached, he would take leave to say that he protested, on the part of the persons for whom he appeared, against the interference of a magistrate of the county—an officer of rank superior to that of the Coroner—who acted, day after day, as an avowed advocate; who, if the papers placed in his hands were correct, examined the witnesses out of doors, and who made surmises and observations which were calculated to lead the Jury to come to a particular verdict, when it was notorious to all persons that if a verdict of the description to which he had alluded were returned, it would be the duty of that officer to strike the jury who were afterwards to determine whether the verdict of the Inquest was well or ill founded.

Mr. Waithman observed, if he had conducted himself improperly, it would have been for the Coroner to have corrected him. He knew that on certain occasions, when he conceived the Jury to have been insulted—when, for instance, they were refused admission to the barracks—he had expressed himself warmly; but that was momentary; and he would appeal to the Coroner & to the Jury, whether he had conducted himself like an advocate—whether he had shown an improper spirit—or had, in any respect, behaved in an ungentlemanlike manner. He (Mr. Waithman) knew not of two parties in this case. This was an Inquisition. They were sitting in a Court of inquiry, and it was the duty of every man, who knew any thing of the transaction, to come forward in aid of the investigation. As to the objection, founded on his being Sheriff of Middlesex, it appeared to him that the worthy gentleman was mistaken in the nature of the office, when he observed that, as Sheriff, he was a Magistrate. The worthy gentleman ought to know that, being Sheriff, he could not act as a Magistrate. He supposed the learned gentleman had borrowed his doctrine from the Editor of a Morning Paper, for no other person would be foolish enough to assert it. According to that doctrine, if a Sheriff had a brother or a son killed, he could not come forward to assist in the inquiry as to the cause of his relative's death. A Sheriff could bring no action, neither could any action be maintained against him, because he was supposed to have the striking of the jury. But, in fact, he had no more to do with the striking of the jury than the Coroner had. He merely procured from the headboroughs and constables lists of persons who were eligible to serve, which he laid before the Magistrates, by whom the jury were struck.

Mr. Adolphus said, when he used the word "Magistrate," he could not be supposed to confound it with "justice of the peace." Every person who held a situation similar to that of sheriff was a magistrate, though not a justice of the peace.

The Foreman of the Jury here observed, that they were not to be alarmed by Mr. Adolphus's interference.

Mr. Adolphus asked, "Do I look alarming."

Mr. Spicer, another juryman, remarked, that no insult was meant by Mr. Adolphus; and Mr. Brown replied, that the jury meant no insult to any one; but they were resolved to perform their duty.

The Coroner now desired that Sir Robert Baker might be called first, according to his own desire, to be examined.

Sir Robert Baker having been sworn, deposed as follows:—I reside in Berners-street. I joined the procession on the 14th inst. at Kensington. It was proposed that the procession should move along Church-lane to the Gravel-pits, thence by the Tyburn-road, the Edgeware-road, and the New-road. It did not pursue that line. The deviation was occasioned by obstructions which were placed at the end of Church-lane, Kensington. I proceeded on to the Park-gate at Kensington, considering myself at liberty to take the nearest route to that which I have described, in case of any turnings, that were intended to be taken, being obstructed. When we got to the Park-gate at Kensington, a party of the life-guards came out of the park, in aid of the civil power. I rode into the park, with the intention that the procession should follow me, and the gates were immediately closed by the mob. A few constables who were there endeavoured to open them, but they were immediately overpowered by the mob, and the gates were again shut. Some of the life-guards then attempted to open them, and the mob instantly began to pelt them with stones and mud. After a conflict, which lasted for a considerable time, I succeeded in getting back through the gate with my horse. Considering that it would be very dangerous to the attendants in the carriages to pass through the gates whilst that conflict was going on, I consented that the procession should move forward to Knightsbridge, which it accordingly did to Hyde-park-corner. When we got there, I found the Park gate obstructed with carriages, and also the end of Park-lane, to which I advanced. I stopped there whilst the commanding officer of the Life Guards sent down to the Horse Guards for further orders. After I had been there for some time, I was informed that the gates, which were made fast, had been opened, and that the hearse and carriages were proceeding through the Park. I therefore turned into Down street, and came up with two or three of the carriages which preceded the hearse. I got into the Park by Chesterfield-gate, and overtook the other part of the procession. As I rode up the Park, I heard the report of pistols towards Tyburn-turnpike. Before I got to Cumberland-gate those reports had ceased, and the procession was moving on to the Edgeware-road. I saw some pieces of timber and an iron post lying in the road. They seemed to have been placed there as an obstruction. I passed on with the procession to Edgeware-road. I know nothing of the affray at Cumberland-gate. The riot act was not read. The military did not fire by my orders. I do not know that any other magistrate directed them to fire. I was sent up to Kensington in consequence of the obstruction that had taken place there. The military came out to assist the civil power, in consequence of my orders. The officer had a right to send to the Horse Guards without my knowledge. I don't know what the orders were that the Life Guards received.

A Juror here asked from whom Sir Robert had received his orders? But Mr. Adolphus considered the question an improper one. Mr. Blakie censured the learned gentleman's interference; and quoted the case of Rex v. Baron, 1 Géo. IV. in proof that no solicitor was to be admitted, but through courtesy, at an inquest.

Mr. Adolphus contended that counsel had a right to be present, and that right he claimed as such, not as matter of favour. He meant to say that at all Coroner's Juries counsel and solicitors had a right to be present, and he should interfere in a case of this importance, where a legal irregularity might in some degree affect the life, perhaps, of a man. At the last session but one at the Old Bailey, Mr. Baron Garrow declared that evidence was taken in so loose a manner before the Coroner's inquests, that a great deal was inserted as legal evidence which ought by no means to appear. Without repeating his lordship's words, which were not complimentary to juries of the present description, he said that "a great deal of irrelevant matter was put on record."

The examination proceeded :—Sir Robert Baker said that, in point of fact, the commander of the escort had the command of the route. The procession moved on through Knightsbridge by my consent. I did not order it in any way to proceed up through Hyde park. I did not read the Riot Act; and my reason was, because it would have been a capital felony for any persons to remain on the spot for one hour after it was read; and I had no intention of sitting for an hour in any given place for that purpose. It was my object to get the procession on as quickly and as quietly as possible, and as near as I could to the prescribed route. At Kensington the behaviour of the populace was disorderly, violent, and outrageous in the extreme. As far as I had an opportunity of observing the conduct of the military I thought it perfectly good; they were very much insulted in my presence by the populace. I saw a great many stones and mud thrown at them. I was struck myself with mud. The soldiers, while I was present, showed no disposition to revenge that conduct; but they endeavoured to force the gates open by cutting at the people either with the edges or the backs of their swords; I don't know which. I had seen stones thrown at them before they cut at the people at the gates.

To questions put by the Jury, Sir Robert said, I don't know Mr. Greig: there was a person on horseback, who was particularly anxious about the procession going through the city, and who frequently came up and addressed me. I did tell him that I thought we should be obliged to go through the city; and that if we did so, we must pass down St. James's-street and Pall-mall, as it was market-day in the Haymarket. and that place would be blocked up with carts. I don't recollect his saying any thing about Mr. Alderman Waithman or Lord Hood, or giving him any authority to go and tell them. I must further explain, for not recollecting precisely the words I may have used, that at the times this person addressed me, there were generally five or six other persons talking to me at the same moment, and on all sides. What I said (according to the evidence of Greig) about Carlton-house to this person, desiring the exertion of his influence to prevent any insulting demonstrations before it, is perfectly correct. The intended line of the procession was not altered at any time by the free will of the persons appointed to conduct it, but in obedience to a force which I could not resist, without (in my judgment) occasioning serious danger and injury as well to the soldiers as to the crowds who were collected, and to the parties attending the funeral; many of whom were females, and had been shut up for hours in carriages, in a state of great alarm.

The next witness was Lieut. Col. CAVENDISH. He stated his name to be Henry Frederick Compton Cavendish; he was Lieut. Colonel in the Life Guards. He had joined the regiment since the 19th July. He knows nothing of the death of Honey, but by report. Capt. Oakes had the chief command of the Life Guards on the 14th instant; the officers under him were Lieut. Storey and Sub-Lieut. Hall. Another detachment was commanded by Lieut. Terry; he had under him Lieut. Gore: a corporal commanded at Hyde Park gate, and Lieut. Gore at Cumberland gate. Having so recently joined the regiment, I do not know the names of the trumpeters; don't know if one of them is named Farmer. Lieut. Gore is a young man rather tall, and of a dark complexion, and his hair rather brown. Understood, on inquiry, that he did not carry pistols on the 14th.

Examined by Mr. Adolphus.—I saw the most of the regiment go out on the 14th; they were in good spirits, and appeared in perfect health; they were clean and well accoutred. I saw them on their return. There were 36 of them went to the hospital, and eight, I believe, remained; but I can't exactly say to this. The men were covered with mud and dirt. I know of the number of men wounded by the official report which the surgeon made to me. Those eight men were absent from the next parade in consequence of their wounds. I saw the horses; one of them was cut under the throat, apparently with a knife, or some sharp instrument.

By Jurors: Don't know the names of the men that were out on the 14th. Have no list. Could procure a list, but could not answer for its correctness. The Adjutant is the proper person to furnish a list.

The Foreman of the Jury and Messrs. Caife and Brown here remarked, that obstacles were thrown in the way of their enquiry; that, however unwilling soldiers might be to answer questions, it was surprising that their superiors should shew the same reluctance: but if the jury sat for a twelve-month, they would probe the matter to the bottom.

Mr. Blakie: Colonel Cavendish, before you leave the room I cannot refrain from making known to you the unworthy conduct of a part of your regiment stationed at a gate leading into the barracks. When, as jurors, we went there, we were violently assaulted and grossly insulted by the soldiers. For myself and my fellow-jurymen, I protest againt this unlawful conduct; nad I beg that you will make known to the individuals who thus behaved, that we are duly sensible of the outrageous obstruction which they opposed to us; and that we will keep it long, very long in remembrance.

The Foreman: I believe you speak the unanimous sentiments of the jury.

Mr. Caife: Col. Cavendish was present, & ordered the men to do their duty.

Mr. Blakie: Yes; and they did their duty by cutting my mouth.

Colonel Cavendish: I cannot answer to these matters. I am summoned to speak to the death of Richard Honey.

Mr. Caife: The inspection I allude to related very essentially to the death of Honey.

On Margaret Yule, of 2, Great Cumberland-street, being called, she deposed, that she had not seen from the balcony of the first floor any stones thrown before the firing.—On Mr. Adolphus asking if it might not have been done without her seeing it, a warm contention arose; many of the jury contending that the latter question was not proper, and others denying the right of counsel to be present. On Mr. Blakie appealing to the Coroner, to know if Mr. Henson, who had until then appeared for the Life Guards, could employ a substitute. he replied, "Undoubtedly Mr. Henson has a right to employ any barrister he pleases. In fact, Mr. Adolphus is a more proper person to attend than Mr. Henson, the latter being a solicitor, the former a barrister.

Two of the jury, Messrs. Blakie and Caife, suggested, as there was a deficiency of legal evidence, it would be better to adjourn. With this proposition the Foreman concurred, observing that he differed in opinion from the Coroner as to the attendance of Mr. Adolphus.

The Coroner: "I think, when Mr. Adolphus asks questions for the purpose of eliciting the truth, that his labours are highly useful. Why should he not do the same that has been done on the other side?"

A Juror: "I don't know the meaning of the other side. We are not distinguished by sides." The Coroner: "Mr. Adolphus has stated that he attends here for certain parties." The Foreman: "The King is the prosecutor. We know nothing of parties." Mr. Adolphus: "If I had an advocate to oppose, I should know what to do." Mr. Brown: "After all, we have to decide on this business, not you." Mr. Adolphus: "I am sorry to see Englishmen acting in this way. Those accused must stand with their lives and fortunes at a criminal bar." Mr. Blakie: "Who is accused?"

Mr. Adolphus: "It is notorious that some persons are accused. Any person who reads the newspapers will acknowledge that fact."

A Juror: "We have nothing to do with newspapers."

The Coroner here asked the jury if they would proceed? upon which the Foreman said, "To some points our Coroner speaks with readiness, but on others it is difficult to understand him."

The examination proceeded.

Josiah Brown, of 2, Great Cumberland-street, butler to Mrs. Dawson, deposed that the throwing of the stones preceded the arrival of the hearse. He did not see, he only heard the firing round the corner.

A Juror now asked whether the soldiers were coming who had been summoned. The Foreman and another Juror understood they had been instructed not to come. Another Juror said, "I heard you, Mr. Adolphus, tell Mr. Henson to advise the parties—in short, to tell them not to come." Mr. Adolphus did not deny, but merely observed, that whatever had passed between Mr. Henson and him was a sacred deposit for the benefit of others.

Summonses for Capt. Oakes, Lieut. Hall, Lieut. Storey, Lieut. Gore, and Lieut. Terry, were then issued; as also for the Corporal and another soldier.

The inquest was then adjourned till Wednesday at two o'clock.

EIGHTH DAY.—WEDNESDAY, Aug. 29.

The Jury having assembled at two o'clock, the beadle announced that the Corporal and the Trumpeter, who had been summoned, were arrived. The Corporal was called and examined.—My name is John Haywood. I know nothing of the death of Richard Honey, further than that I was out on a party that day stationed at Cumberland-gate; there were ten privates, two corporals, one officer, and a trumpeter. When we came to Cumberland gate, we were divided into two divisions of six each; one six stationed on the right-hand side of the gate, the other six on the left. The whole were in Oxford-road at the first coming out. After we were stationed and divided into two divisions we were ordered to cloak. The next thing that occurred when we came to cloak, Lieut. Gore, who commanded the party, had no cloak. I rode out of the ranks, and asked Lieut. Gore to accept my cloak. The next thing that occurred when I asked Lieut. Gore to accept mine, he said, "No." and then lifted up his shabraque and said, "My servant has sent me out without cloak or pistols." The next thing, we walked our horses about, backwards and forwards, in the street. The next thing that occurred to that, a large crowd of people came forward and shut the gates; we opened them again, and put a sentinel on each side of the gates, in the inside of the Park. The next thing to that was a larger crowd still, who shut the gates again, and forced the two sentries. We opened the gates again by force, and posted two more sentinels. At that time we were saluted by a shower of brickbats and stones by the mob. This was about dinner-time, between twelve and two o'clock, before the procession came up. I was hit on the temple with a brickbat, which made me deaf and blind for some minutes.

Mr. Spicer: I beg to remind Corporal Haywood, that he is not obliged to say any thing

to commit himself. Several Jurors thought this caution improper and unnecessary. One said, the Corporal was big enough to take care of himself; others said if he spoke the truth, he could not commit himself.

Witness proceeded: When we were first drawn up in Oxford-st. the people shut the gates. We asked them if they were the gate-keepers? They said no, and called us abusive names, threw some few stones, but nothing of consequence. The gates were shut again, and we were obliged to use violence to open them; I mean by violence, that we used force. When we attempted to open the gates a second time, which were shut by the mob, or the people, if you are pleased to call them so, stones came in great currents from the Park, the wall, and off the Lodge. I used the flat part of my sword myself, and many I saw do the same; I saw nobody use the edge. The procession had come up to the gates when the second shutting of the gates took place, and then the sleet of stones took place. I was then struck with a stone, and not able to know what took place for some minutes. The other Corporal was one of the sentinels who was inside the Park. Then I came down with my comrades and the police, and cleared away the waggons, and posts, and gates. I heard firing, but I saw none. I saw no man fall. I remained on my station until the detachment marched off to the barrack. The trumpeter who attended the detachment was a boy named Bishop; he is about 18 or 20.

Richard Farmer, a trumpeter in the H. troop of First Life Guards, being sworn, said there was a trumpeter of the name of Bishop, who was learning to blow the trumpet. Bishop's father was a Quarter-master in the regiment.

Robert Aldin lives at 13. Hart-street, Grosvenor-square; was standing behind Honey when he was shot; he fell close to witness's feet. Saw stones and bricks thrown before the firing. Honey did not menace the soldiers: I saw nobody troublesome, or any thing to justify the firing. Can't tell whether Honey was shot by an officer or private.

William King lives at 8, Great Wilde-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, and is a house-painter. He joined the procession in Piccadilly; witnessed the affray at Cumberland-gate; stones were thrown by the mob—by some hundreds of people. Saw two officers at the end of Park-lane, who appeared to wish to join their regiment at Cumberland-gate, and who were pelted with stones. Saw an officer wantonly turn his face towards the people (no stones being thrown at the time) and presented his pistol over his bridle-arm. When I saw the pistol presented, I changed my position one pace, when the deceased fell. The officer rode immediately amongst the soldiers. He was a very young man, and wore no cloak nor medal I should know the officer again. I have been in the navy. I lost a limb in the service. I have a pension of 16*l.* a year in consequence. The reason I did not come forward voluntarily was, I was afraid of losing the pension. I lost my arm on board the Peacock sloop of war in an engagement with the Hornet.

Corporal Colson of the First Guards, belongs to Capt. M'Neill's troop. I know nothing in the least respecting the death of Richard Honey. I was orderly Corporal on the 14th August. I don't know what men Sub. Lieut. Gore had under his command on that day. I don't know all the men that were out from my troop on that day; it was impossible for me to know them all. One man of my troop went to the hospital. If any man had been absent at the next parade, it was my duty to report him absent. I have no document to ascertain whether or not they were present. I don't know any person who has got the names. I am the only person that ought to have the names, but I have not got them. I could not get the names in two hours. It behoves me to give the names of the men, if you require it, whether the officers wish it or not.

Mr. Ex-Sheriff Parkins, of 10 Bridge-street, Blackfriars, deposes to the proceedings of the 14th of August. In consequence of the stoppage at Kensington, he proceeded to the Earl of Liverpool's, at Fife-house, when he saw Mr. Wilmot, and desired him to communicate to his Lordship that the funeral procession was stopped, and could not, without danger, proceed in the intended route. Mr. Parkins stated minutely the circumstances which came under his knowledge. The individual who was pointed out to him as leading the military on that day was, as he was told, Colonel Cavandish, in coloured clothes, and not Sir Robert Baker.—Mr. Henson observed, that Col. Cavendish did not leave the barracks during the day in question.

Mr. Parkins proceeded: The gentleman rode up to the head of the leading horses of the hearse, and after knocking down a man, seized the reins. At this time great quantities of stones were thrown. This was the first time I had seen them thrown. They were flung over the wall, and many of them fell near me at the corner of Cumberland-street. At this time I saw a soldier pursue a man with a whitish flag in his hand, and cut him down. I saw the man rise again and seize his flag. The screams and yells at this time were truly horrible. The stones were flying in showers, all of which came towards Cumberlandstreet, where I was standing, from behind the wall or near the corner of Park-lane. At this time I heard a dreadful noise, in the inside of the Park more particularly; and turning toward the railing, I saw the people striving to pull down the rails, and endeavouring to get into the street, which they effected. By this time the hearse had proceeded into the Edgeware-road, the gentleman in coloured cloathes on horseback, and the troopers along with him, leading it on. I then proceeded from my position at Cumberland street, and came round to the corner of Upper Bryanstone-street, accompanied by a gentleman on horseback. We had not been at this corner one minute before a volley of shot was fired by the troops.

Mr. Parkins, in conclusion, said, "the soldiers behaved with great forbearance. I think it necessary to state that the populace were not so bad as many think; the disturbance was generally created and stones thrown by a parcel of pickpockets and low-lived fellows. I state it as a fact, that if I had had a posse of constables, I would have prevented the necessity of the attendance of the military. I did not see a single decent person throw a stone.

Mr. Spicer: Then you don't think the soldiers so much to blame? Mr. Parkins: The soldiers were placed in a very difficult situation. They behaved with great forbearance.

John Thorne, servant to Mr. Parkins, gave similar testimony. Near Cumberland-gate, he was struck in the side with a brick.

The Inquest then adjourned till Friday.

NINTH DAY.—FRIDAY, AUGUST 31,

The Jury met at two o'clock. The Coroner read a letter from Capt. Oakes, stating that he was in attendance, with two other officers, at the Hyde Park Hotel.

Mr. Henson jun. (who attended in the absence of his father) said, that Lieut. Gore, who had gone to Paris since the 14th, had not returned to town; but he would pledge himself that Lieut. Gore would attend on a future day.—The Foreman expressed surprise that, after the assurance which had been given of Lieut. Gore's attendance that day, he should not be forthcoming. A Juror thought that as so much suspicion had been thrown on Lieut. Gore's conduct, he ought to have remained in the custody of a peace officer until their verdict had been given.

The Foreman inquired, whether Mr. Adolphus could answer for his future attendance?—Mr. Adolphus said (addressing himself to the Coroner), that in all courts in which he had practised, all questions were put by the court, and not by any juryman. He knew nothing of the matter in question.—The Foreman remarked, that the Lieutenant's presence was of importance, as persons were present who might have identified him.—A juryman said, referring to Mr. Henson's ignorance of the movements of Lieut. Gore, that it had the appearance of shuffling.

Mr. Adolphus: If a witness does not obey a summons, you have no right to complain of any other person.

A Juryman: After the understanding that was given, this is not gentlemanly conduct.

Another Juryman: It shews that the Life Guards are not gentlemen.

Mr. Adolphus: The court should restrain such language.

The Foreman: So I thought; but the other day Mr. Coroner told me that I ought to be ashamed of myself. He took upon himself to use that sort of language, which I will not allow from him nor from any man breathing, and which I think was more than unbecoming in him as a Coroner. I am bold to say that no man's character stands higher than mine with the public, in any transaction where it may have had to appear before them.

The Coroner: Well, Sir, I did tell you that you ought to be ashamed of yourself; and so I say now; and I will repeat it over and over again, in every place where it may be publicly known.

The Foreman: But I do say, Sir, you have no right and no reason to make any such observation; and I disclaim its applicability to me altogether.

Mr. Blaikie said he begged leave again to ask, whether Mr. Adophus attended for the same purpose as before, to examine the witnesses?

Mr. Adolphus said, he attended on behalf of parties who might be implicated, to hear the evidence, to suggest questions; and if, after hearing the witnesses, he thought it necessary to tender evidence, which the Coroner was bound to receive. What course he should deem it necessary to take in that respect, he should decide hereafter.

Mr. Blaikie: We do not question that Mr. Adolphus's clients may be implicated by the evidence adduced; of that they may be good judges; but I beg in behalf of my fellow Jurymen to make a few remarks. If Mr. Adolphus aims at the elucidation of the truth, in the duty which we have sworn to perform, we should be very happy of his assistance; but if the truth should make against his clients, it is the duty which Mr. Adolphus owes to his clients to screen them—it is his duty, therefore, to obstruct and corrupt the stream of justice. If again the apprehensions of Mr. Adolphus's clients are realised, and they be put upon their trial at the Old Bailey, in what an awkward situation will he then be placed, if he should happen to be again retained to defend them. Mr. Adolphus has stated, that it is one of the great advantages of the institution of counsel, that persons examine the witnesses who have no knowledge of them but from their briefs. Mr. Adolphus, however, if retained in such a case, would have to re-examine the same witnesses whom he has before examined here. I shall not longer detain you, but I think that the attendance of Mr. Adolphus is in reality a reflection upon the Coroner, as if he were not competent to direct us, as well as upon ourselves, as if we were not capable of investigating the truth.

Mr. Adolphus: It has been ruled by the Court that I may attend here; and with that I am satisfied.

The Foreman: Mr. Adolphus says he will be ruled by the Court. Now what is it that the Court does rule?

Mr. Adolphus: There really is an inconvenience in talking, where common terms are not understood.

Capt. Oakes was then directed to be sent for. In the interval, George Poland, furrier, of 130, Oxford-street, was called; but having stated that he knew nothing about the death of Richard Honey, he was dismissed. Joseph Benham, of 3,

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George-court, was next sworn ; but there was no novel or material fact stated by him

James King, servant of Mrs. Delmar, of 243, Oxford-street, being sworn, said he could give no information respecting Honey's death.

Captain Oakes being sworn, said his name was Richard Montague Oakes; and he was Captain in the Life Guards.

Mr. Adolphus suggested to the Court, that though the witness was big enough to protect himself (according to an expression used on a former occasion), and no doubt perfectly able to do so, the Court should inform him, that he was not bound to answer any question which might tend to involve himself in any criminal prosecution.

The Coroner: Certainly, that is the law.

Witness examined: I commanded a detachment on the 14th; I do not know of my own knowledge how Richard Honey came by his death. Lieut. Gore commanded the detachment at Cumberland gate; he does not belong to my troop. I do not know whether there was any other officer to assist him. My first orders were to act under the civil power. That order was not countermanded. I received another order respecting the route the procession was to take. I cannot answer such a question as, Did I receive orders to act against the civil power? I did not counter-march in Picadilly, nor did I order my soldiers to turn their backs on Sir Robert Baker. I understood from Sir Robert Baker that it was his own act to deviate from the orders of Government, and that he would take upon himself the responsibility; there were 37 of my men in the surgeon's list returned as wounded; I sent two from the ground perfectly incapacitated; the next day, on further examination, 41 were found to be wounded; eight horses were wounded; these men were hurt in the way I have described before any firing took place; I think little injury was done after the firing; considering that I was responsible for the lives intrusted to me, I scarcely considered myself justified for the forbearance I observed; I believe the two men were wounded before any firing took place.

Captain Oakes having signed his deposition.

A Juror (Mr. Blaikie) thanked him for the very handsome manner in which he had delivered his testimony. The rest of the Jury rose, and assured the witness of their concurrence in this sentiment. Capt. Oakes bowed, expressed his regret that his testimony had been so tedious, and retired.

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Lieutenant Gore was then called in. Previous to his examination the Coroner informed him, that he was not bound to answer any question which might tend to criminate himself. The witness was then sworn, and deposed to questions put by Mr. Blaike as follows:—I was on duty on the 14th: I was stationed at Cumberland-gate; I had thirteen men under my command; twelve privates and a trumpeter; there were two corporals; I do not include corporals in privates, but two of the twelve were corporals; I did not wear a cloak; I was accoutred in field day order; I believe it is optional with officers to take pistols or not on snch an occasion; I was not on that occassion provided with pistols; a short time after I had been at Cumberland gate I first discovered that I had no pistols, I then discovered also that I had no cloak; at the same time that I was looking for my cloak, I found that I had no pistols.

Did you borrow a pistol on that day?—No. I do not know the names of the two Corporals. If I saw them in the Barrack-yard I should not know who they were. I do not know the name of the Trumpeter.

Mr. Blaikie: Was the Trumpeter a young or an old man? Witness. There are not many old soldiers in the regiment. Am I to understand that you do not know whether the trumpeter was 20 or 60 years of age?—Witness: Yes.

To questions by other Jurors.—I have no recollection of being offered the loan of a cloak or of pistols on that day. I might be twenty minutes, more or less, at Cumberland-gate, before the procession came. We did not exactly make a charge upon the people, but the soldiers rode at the people to clear the streets, after having been heavily assailed with brickbats and various missiles, and after some of the soldiers had remonstrated with the people and requested them to desist. I did not hear of any individual being cut down or wounded by the soldiers; I should not know Sir Robert Baker if I now saw him; I do not know whether the Riot Act was read; I did not hear it; I cannot tell who commanded the soldiers to fire; when Captain Oakes's detachment arrived at Cumberland gate, and if he had given the word command to fire, I should not have heard it, I was at too far a distance; about ten minutes before the procession came up, I regaled the men with beer; a pint of porter each could not, I apprehend, have much effect upon them; I saw the soldiers firing in the air, but I could not distinguish any particular individual.

The Jurors animadverted upon Lieut. Gore's laughing, observing that his levity was very unbecoming. The witness denied it, but several Jury men insisted that he did.

The Coroner observed that the witness did smile, but it was when it was desired to put down the answer that the pistols were fired in the air.

In reply to other questions put by Jurymen, Lieut. Gore replied. I spoke to Mr. Humbert about the abuse he gave to my men. Mr. Humbert mentioned the ill-usage the men had met with, and I asked him whether any man had been killed? He said he saw a man carried past upon people's shoulders, but that he did not know whether the man was dead or not. Did not say that I was the person suspected to have killed him. I think that, on the 14th, some time after the procession passed, and all was over, I was sitting at ease, some people came up, and insulted the soldiers in all manner of ways. I believe one of them said "that's he who killed the man!" I think there was one person who said he should know me again; he murmnred some words to himself, and pointing at me said, that he should know me again; no friend said to me, "I wish yon well through it; two friends came up to me, and I rather think one of them said something of the kind; the name of one of those friends is Gore, who is a cousin of mine; he it was who used the words "I wish you well through it;" I received a blow on the knee and a contusion on the instep; there is a mark on my boot which you may see now if you like; I was doing my duty and not at all alarmed! I observed the stones coming from the corner of the wall, at the end of Parklane; there were bricks thrown from all parts of the wall in Oxford-street, also from behind the Park palisade, and also from the right and left hand side of Cumberland-street; these missiles were indeed thrown from all quarters: no shots were fired for a considerable time after the stones and bricks were thrown; I mean that the soldiers bore it too long; seven or eight minutes had elapsed after the pelting of stone commenced, before any shots were fired. I did not see the first shots fired, they proceeded from Tyburn turnpike; I beg to say that the party under my command were pelted with stones and brickbats before Captain Oakes's detachment came up; there was no firing until the hearse had got through the gate: I made no remark to the man who said, after the firing was over, that he should know me again; I knew Humbert before the 14th, but I cannot say that he knew me; I did not see Humbert in the barrack yard upon the inspection day; I have mounted guard at the Horse Guards since the 14th.

Mr. Blakie said that there were some witnesses in attendance, who thought they could identify the person who shot Honey, and that they wished very much to see the witness.

Lieut. Gore expressed his readiness to undergo this inspection; both Mr. Adolphus and the Corner objected to it. It was not done. His examination here concluded.

Lieutenant Gore then, addressing the Corner and jnry, said, "As an attack has been made upon my character by a juror, I beg, before I retire, to appeal to the other gestlemen of the jury, and to ask them, whether they have observed any thing wrong in my behaviour here. If they think that I have done wrong, I shall be most ready to make an apology; but if I have not, I must say, that the observation of the juror was a most wanton and uncalled for attack."

The Juror who had made the observation here repeated, that he had seen Lt. Gore smile at the time he mentioned it.

Lieutenant Gore: I certainly admit I did smile at the time; but I smiled in common with the Coroner, Mr. Adolphus, and other gentlemen in the room.

Mr. Adolphus said, that the Coroner and Jury having been appealed to, and having respectively declared that Mr Gore had conducted himself with the strictest propriety, no further observation was necessary upon that subject.

Thos. Colson, corporal in the Life Guards, sworn: I do not know the name of the trumpeter who was at Cumberland-gate. There is a trumpeter of the name of Jones in our regiment; but I did not see the trumpeter turn out.

Wm. King, who was examined before: I find that the gentleman to whom I could swear was here, and I feel much aggrieved that I was not allowed to come in before the jury two give my evidence. I have been here since two o'clock. I saw a person in this room to-day. whom I ean swear to be the person that shot Honey. I was on the wall opposite this house when I saw him; I have not seen him any where else to-day. I am qnite positive that he was the person who discharged the pistol, which I cannot say was intended for me or Honey. I saw him near-abouts where I now sit myself. [This was the place where Lieut. Gore sat.] It was the same person I pointed out at the inspection of the regiment in the barrack-yard.

Wm. Spratt, who had been examined before.—I have seen the person this evening who shot Honey, and can swear to him; I saw him between six and seven o'clock, sitting in this room about the place where I now sit; I was looking in at the window at the time (pointing to the window on the south, which is immediately opposite the seat occupied by Lieut. Gore); I am sure I was near enough to be certain of his person; I was at the inspection at Knights-bridge, where I stopped at two; I am positive the person whom I have seen to night is one of the two; I selected him out more than the other, because I am positive that he is the man; my reason is, I saw him fire at the man and shoot him dead.

Mr. Adolphus expressed a wish to know what course it was meant to pursue on the other side, in order to enable him to determine whether any and what evidence he should adduce?

Mr. Blaikie said, that it was suggested to him to summon 40 witnesses; but, at present, he did not see the necessity of summoning more than the 10 soldiers, the two Corporals, and the Trumpeter, which composed the party under Lieut. Gore.

At 11 the Court adjourned, to 2 o'clock on Monday.

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(To be Continued.)

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